THE MORNING STAR

Gives the Largest Quantity

And Variety of Reading Matter,

Of Any Daily Newspaper

In North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

DECEMBER

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—December 18.

Sun Rises	7.06 A M
Sun Sets	4.48 P M
Day's Length	9 h 42 m
High Water at Southport	10 18 P M
High Water at Wilmington	12.05 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 18.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 36°; 8 p. m., 50°; maximum, 58°; minimum, 33°; mean 46°.

Rainfall for the day .0; rainfall for the month up to date, .60.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair; warmer in the interior; easterly winds.

The barometer has fallen in the St Lawrence valley and Lower Lake regions; it has fallen to the north of Montana and it has risen in all other districts. It is highest on the New England coast and lowest north of Minnesota. It is warmer in the region east of the Mississippi and colder from Dakota and Minnesota southward to Texas.

Fair weather has prevailed in the South, Middle and New England States and light showers are reported from the Central valleys and Lake regions.

Warmer fair weather will prevail on the Atlantic coast. Local showers are indicated in the Lake regions and central Mississippi valleys.

OUTLINES

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress on the Venezuelan question, declares that the United States should forcibly resist any encroachment by Great Britain upon Venezuela's territory. —— A resolution was introduced in the Senate for the appointment of a committee to investigate organized efforts on the part of corporations to control the election of members of Congress and to influence legislation. A partisan debate occurred in the House on the amendment to the rules providing for the appointment of three committees on elections. —— The President's message on the Venezuelan affair was received with applause by both Houses of Congress. —— Fitzsimmons and Maher will stick to their agreement to fight February 14th. —— President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question caused a decline in prices on the New York Stock Exchange. —— All the cases against parties who endorsed for the North State Improvement Co. in the building of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad have been adjusted. —— Yesterday's New York markets: Money on call was quoted at 2@3 per cent., last loan at 2 and closing offered at 2; cotton dull—middling gulf 8 13-16c; middling 8 9-16c; Southern flour dull but steady—common to fair extra $2.10@2.80; good to choice $2.90@3 00; wheat—spot dull but firm; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 70c; afloat 71¼c; corn dull and firmer—No. 2 at elevator 33½@33¾c; afloat 35c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c; rosin quiet and steady—strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

Senator Peffer thinks Congressional funerals cost this country too much. And it can't select the principals either. If it could the money would not be wasted.

Judge Martin, of Kansas, never wore a nectie but once in his life, and that was when he was married, but inasmuch as he is married he may think that he has tie enough.

A woman out in Kokomo, who is the fourteenth daughter of a mother who was a fourteenth daughter has kept the family prestige up by recently giving birth to a fourteenth daughter.

Mr. Bayard has made no statement in reference to Mr. Barrett's impeachment resolutions. He doubtless thinks he can employ his time to better purpose than noticing trifles.

The colored population of the United States is classified into 6,337,980 blacks, 956,989 mulattoes, 105,135 quadroons and 69,986 octoroons. That runs the gamut.

John L. Sullivan says he has made $2,000,000 since 1881. He did it running a thrashing machine, and got rid of it by going too largely into the painting-things-red business.

Representative Powers of Vermont, wants to repeal the clause in the Revised Statutes under which a member of Congress can be docked for the time absent without leave, except in cases of sickness. The average M. C. likes to gad around a good deal, but objects to being docked.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVII.—NO. 74. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1895. WHOLE NO. 8,933

THE MORNING STAR, THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Only Six-Dollar Daily of its Class in the State.

While the Japanese are making plans to send their manufactures into this country, they should also send us some of their tramps to mix with ours. The Jap tramp takes his bath daily, hot or cold, and carries his razor, comb, toothpicks and toothbrush along with him, so he can brush up when he holds receptions.

It is said that a boy who was born to be hanged will never be drowned, but the trouble is the boy never finds out which it is until one or the other happens to him, and then the information doesn't help him a bit. He keeps on venturing on the thin ice and fooling with the hip-pocket attachment all the same.

A man in Crawfordsville, Ind., wants $6,000 damages from another man who charged him with hugging a girl. If that girl wasn't better looking than the average Crawfordsville girl that man should be awarded more than $6,000. He should get not a cent less than $6,000.75.

If the other Republican candidates for the Presidency are backed up financially as strongly by their friends as Mr. McKinley is by his there will be a good deal of change turned loose in St. Louis. It is said the Protectionists have raised a $500,000 purse to boost McKinley.

In answer to what he considered "the most important problem now before the public," Speaker Reed replied "How to dodge a bicycle." This shows that Tom Reed is not up in bicycle lore. If he was he wouldn't try to dodge a bicycle, but let it run right through him.

The Chicago University is in luck. It has just received a legacy of $1,000,000 from a Miss Helen Culver, which, added to the several millions donated by Mr. Rockefeller and other friends, ought to make it financially a pretty solid institution.

The report that ex President Harrison has engaged thirty rooms in St. Louis for his use during the convention looks as if he does not want to be crowded out of the field.

It is said that Speaker Reed intends to rigidly enforce the rule of the House against absenteeism. He doesn't want to be any more lonesome than he can help.

Kaiser William is taking to the bicycle and has a private track fenced in with a high fence so the other boys can't see him and grin when he takes a header.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E K BRYAN—Commissioner's sale.
E K BRYAN—Commissioner's sale.
G R FRENCH & SON—Special bargains.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. S. D. Waitt, of Raleigh, is stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. Calvin McKinnon, of Laurinburg, is in the city on business.

— Mr. Joe Auerbach and Joe Kahn, of Atlanta, Ga., are in the city at The Purcell.

— Mr. M. P. Hadnall, of Richmond, Va., is in the city, registered at The Purcell.

— Mr. D. R. Autrey, postmaster at Dismal, N. C., was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Jas. M. Stevenson returned last evening from Chapel Hill to spend Christmas with his family.

— Mr. R. C. Bunting, who has been studying medicine at Davidson College, returned yesterday to spend Christmas.

— Mr. Wm. E. Springer returned last night from Elizabeth City, where he had been attending the Methodist Conference.

— Mr. John McDowell, of Elizabethtown, who is furnishing poles for the Inter-State Telephone Company, is here on business.

— Mr. G. B. D. Parker, a popular and enterprising merchant of Chinquapin, Duplin county, was in the city yesterday purchasing Christmas goods.

— Greensboro *Record*, 16th: Judge Russell and Sol. Weill, of Wilmington, are at the Benbow. They are counsel in the Benbow case, which will probably be taken up to-morrow.

— Messrs. R. C. Grady, Burgaw; L. C. Silley, Jacksonville; C. McKinnon, Laurinburg; C. H. Carr, Clinton; W. F. Emy, Florence, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. S. McCollum, of Morrison, Ga., was a visitor at the STAR office yesterday. He has been living in Georgia, where he is engaged in the turpentine business, about eight years, and is now on a holiday visit to his old home in Bladen county.

— The arrivals at The Orton yesterday were Messrs. Geo B Denman, Atlanta; C A Petty, Charlotte; Geo H Currie, Clarkton; J D Currie and wife, Clarkton; Arthur White, Mebane; H C Thompson, Boston; J C Cohen, Philadelphia; R C Parker, Gadsden, Ala.; L P Aaron, North Carolina; J F Ives, Newbern; Jno A Hammar, Westchester, Pa.; R E Smith, Norfolk; J A Duncan, Ivanhoe; E E Huloch, Cincinnati; D J Aaron, Mount Olive; J O Glenn, Cattland, N Y; T V Utterback, Baltimore; G T Murdoch, North Carolina.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— "My voice is still for war."

— Now listen for a growl from the British lion!

— What's the matter with the Nantucket?

— The box-sheet for "The Queen of Liars" is open at Yates' bookstore.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville, Monday at 8 a. m., was 5 2 feet; a fall of one foot in the previous 24 hours.

— The President's message and accompanying documents, printed in the STAR this morning, will be read with intense interest.

— We fail to find in the Charlotte *News* Wade Harris's official report of the killed and wounded in his recent raid on the ducks of Stump Sound.

— The regular monthly meeting of the Epworth League of Grace Methodist E. Church will be held at half-past seven o'clock to-night in the lecture room of the church.

— The Norwegian steamer *Sama*, 402 tons, Capt. Fristad, from Costa Rica, bound to New York, put in here yesterday morning for coal, and sailed for her destination in the afternoon.

— All trains arriving yesterday brought passengers who came to buy Christmas goods. One hundred negroes from Georgia turpentine farms came in over the W., C. & A. R. R.

— Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co. cleared the Norwegian barque *Nor* yesterday, for Manchester, Eng., with cargo of 4,084 barrels rosin and 200 casks of spirits turpentine, valued at $9,478.

— The store of Mr. A. D. Wessell, No. 118 South Front street, was robbed Sunday night by thieves who gained entrance to the place through one of the front windows. Two revolvers were the only articles missed by the proprietor.

— If President Cleveland believes that war with England is even remotely probable, he should lose no time in asking Congress for an appropriation of $1,500 000 to be used in increasing the members and efficiency of the Naval Reserves of the country.

Giles-Davis.

One of the society events of the season took place yesterday afternoon at half-past six o'clock in St. James' Episcopal church, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. N. N. Davis, the popular chief clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line, and oldest son of Mr R.B Davis, to Miss Mary Dickinson Giles, daughter of Mr. Norwood Giles, one of Wilmington's best known business men. The church which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, was crowded with an assemblage of invited friends of the couple. The ceremony was performed by the Rector, Rev. Robert Strange, and the nuptial benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson. Mr. Robt. B. Davis, Jr., brother of the groom, was best man, and Miss Mary Polk Davis, cousin of the bride, was maid of honor. The ushers were Messrs. Thos. F. Darden, Thos. W. Davis, Clayton Giles and W. D. McMillan, Jr. The ribbon boys were Masters Jno. Giles and Edwin Metts. The wedding presents were beautiful and numerous. The happy couple left the church for the A. C. L. Depot, where they boarded the train for a Northern tour.

Old Horse Sale.

Messrs. Croaly & Morris sold yesterday the unclaimed freight which had accumulated at the W., C. & A. R. R. warehouse in this city. A large number of buyers was present. Several bought good bargains and were glad they were present; one got a case of hats and a box of shoes for $1.80, and left happy. The sale created much fun and laughter as each package was opened by the purchasers. Some of the buyers took their purchases off to open the packages where no one could see what they had bought.

Smells of Gunpowder.

The message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question, sent to Congress yesterday and printed in full in the STAR to-day, is plain, pointed and patriotic. It is full of true Americanism, and the President will be sustained both by Congress and the people of the United States regardless of party. "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther" is what he says to England.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Buy No Others.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying copies of the STAR offered for sale on the streets unless, in every case, the words "For Transient Sale", are stamped on the margin of the paper. Should any newsboy or carrier offer for sale a copy of the STAR not so stamped he should be promptly reported at this office.

Local Forecast.

Mr. F. L. Graham, Weather Observer, says: "While there is a small chance of light showers in this vicinity about Wednesday, yet it is believed it will continue fair the remainder of this week, with higher temperature, followed by lower Thursday or Thursday or night."

If there is anything you want, advertise for it.—Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

CITY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Audit and Finance—Various Matters Considered—No Action Taken in the Matter of An Appropriation of $1,200 for a New House for the Cape Fear Engine Company.

The Board of Audit and Finance met yesterday in regular session. Present: Messrs. Wm. Calder (chairman), H. C. McQueen, Joseph H. Hanby, C H. Ganzer.

The Board declined to concur in the appropriation of $35.00 to pay for foundering a horse belonging to Mr. Wm. Shehan, after hearing the testimony of Chief of Police Melton and police officer C. O. Knox, who used the horse to go to Brunswick county after a witness in a case of larceny.

The Board concurred in the appropriation of $79.00 to pay Mr. M. Cronly additional compensation for listing and adjusting taxes for 1895.

In the matter of an appropriation of $1,200 to build a new house for the Cape Fear fire engine, nothing was done, as no bids were submitted or recommendation made by the Fire Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

The application of City Treasurer F. B. Rice for authority to transfer the sum of $5,000 from the general fund to the bond fund to supply a deficiency in the latter fund caused by the maturing, January 1st, 1896, of five bonds of the value of $1,000 each, was concurred in.

The Board authorized the City Treasurer, upon application, to have the balance of $180 48 in the hands of Blair & Co., New York, due the city, covered into the treasury and transferred to the bond account.

The Clerk of the Board transmitted his report upon the examination of the books of the city treasurer and tax collector for the month of November, 1895, showing: Cash on hand November 1st, $8,838.86; receipts for month of November, $35,199 47. Total, $33,680 33. Disbursements for month of November, $24,109 54. Cash on hand December 1st, 1895, $9 518.79. Deposited with Murchison & Co., bankers, bond fund, $2,000; general fund, $1,500. Deposited with Atlantic National bank, special fund, $1,000; general fund, $3,500; cash on hand December 1st, 1895, $9,518.79.

Bills for current expenses amounting to $427 98, were audited and approved, and the Board then adjourned.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Mr. John G. Hessinger, a Well Known Locomotive Engineer.

Mr. John G. Hessinger, a well known locomotive engineer, died suddenly some time Monday night at his boarding-house in this city, kept by Mr. T. J. Hickman, in Muter's alley near Front street market house. He was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. It was at first supposed that he had committed suicide as a small bottle that had contained laudanum or paregoric was found on the bed.

Coroner Jacobs was notified and together with Dr. Shepard, county physician, viewed the body. They decided that death resulted from natural causes, and no inquest was held. The body was taken to the undertaking establishment of Mr. J. W. Woolvin, and was there prepared for burial, the funeral to take place this morning at 10.30 o'clock from the Lodge in Oakdale Cemetery, under direction of the Locomotive Brotherhood, of which order the deceased was a member. Mr. Hessinger had no relatives in Wilmington. He came here some thirty years ago and was long in the employ of the Wilmington & Weldon railroad; but for some time past had been out of employment and in bad health.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—140 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 48 bbls rosin.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—778 bales cotton, 42 casks spirits turpentine, 107 bbls rosin, 24 bbls tar, 7 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—139 bales cotton, 35 casks spirits turpentine, 505 bbls rosin, 34 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—72 bales cotton, 30 casks spirits turpentine, 166 bbls rosin, 88 bbls tar.

Steamer Lisbon—17 casks spirits turpentine, 100 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar, 12 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Minnie Ward—9 casks spirits turpentine, 120 bbls rosin, 2 bbls tar.

Schooner Mary Wheeler—80 bales cotton, 21 casks spirits turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1,149 bales; spirits turpentine, 161 casks; rosin, 1,049 bbls; tar, 134 bbls; crude turpentine, 19 bbls.

Santa Claus and the Southern Express Company.

Capt. Jack Williams, manager of the Southern Express in Wilmington, is also special agent here for Santa Claus. He and his force of assistants are just now as busy as bees receiving and forwarding Christmas presents and holiday goods to all parts of the country. The office will be greatly facilitated in its work if shippers pack their goods securely, mark all plainly, and send them to the Express office as soon as possible.

Adjudged Insane.

Justices Martin Newman, R. H. Bunting, and Dr. Shepard, county physician, had two cases of lunacy for attention yesterday.

John Walker, a white man, was adjudged insane and ordered to be sent to the State Asylum in Raleigh.

Geo. M. Handon, a colored boy, adjudged insane, was ordered to the asylum for colored people at Goldsboro.

Encyclopædia Britannica.

The STAR Britannica Department is still filling orders for the Encyclopædia Britannica. This is the latest and best edition of this great work. Issued in 25 volumes, bound in cloth or sheep. For full particulars read announcement on third page, or inquire at the STAR office

RLEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

A SPECIAL TERM OF COURT FOR BUNCOMBE COUNTY ORDERED.

A Large Array of Legal Talent—Judge Robinson and Kope Elias—Charges of Misconduct Against the Judge—The Baptists' Warfare Against Appropriations to the State University—Incendiary Fire.

[*Star Correspondence*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 16, 1895.

Governor Carr has ordered a special term of Buncombe County Court for the trial of civil cases only. Judge Hoke will preside.

The largest and most brilliant array of legal talent that has been here in some time arrived to day from the West. Among the number are ex Lieutenant Governor Stedman, J. H. Moody, of Haywood, Republican leader in the last Senate, J. M. Merrimon, J. C. Martin, Locke Craig, H. C. Jones, ex-Judge R. W. Winston, Kope Elias and others.

The reports to the effect that Judge Robinson recently stuffed cotton in his ears while Kope Elias was speaking for a man charged with murder have been widely circulated. Nothing has been heard from Judge Robinson before to-day.

When Judge Robinson passed through the city last week, Justice Furches of the Supreme Court questioned the Judge about the report which had gained such wide currency. Judge Robinson explained it by stating that he meant no discourtesy whatever to Hon. Kope Elias. He said that the day was a very cold one and he left the bench and took a seat near the stove while Mr. Elias was speaking, in order to warm.

Lawyer J. A. Dillard was also near the stove and he began to comment on the loud tone of voice Mr. Elias was speaking in. He spoke jocularly of the loud speaking of the gentleman and suggested that he and the Judge stuff cotton in their ears. Judge Robinson smiled and assented with a nod of his head. Both of the gentlemen placed cotton in their ears in a spirit of fun and they never expected to hear more of it.

Mr. Elias was here to-day and he stated that the Franklin *Press* would to-day publish charges of misconduct against Judge Robinson in six counties. He says others were treated more disrespectfully than he by the Judge.

The *Biblical Recorder* states to-day in an editorial that the Baptists will continue the warfare against appropriations to the University.

The barn and two horses of Mr. J. S. Temple, of this county, were destroyed by fire last night. One mule was saved. The work was of incendiary origin. Mr. Temple lost a store full of goods the first of the year, the result of the work of fire bugs.

Mr. Temple is just recovering from a long spell of fever. When he saw that his buildings were afire he went into nervous prostration and it is not thought that he will live.

APPOINTMENTS

or Visitations by the Bishop of East Carolina.

Dec 17th—Tuesday—Chocowinity Beaufort county, Trinity Chapel.

Dec 19th—Thursday—E P—Hamilton, S Martin's.

Dec 22nd—Fourth Sunday in Advent—Gatesville, S Mary's.

Dec 25th—Christmas Day—Gates county, S Peter's.

Dec 26th—Thursday, Festival S Stephen—E P—Murfreesboro, S Barnabas.

Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—M P—Roxobel, S Mark's.

Dec 29th—Sunday after Christmas—E P—Woodville, Bertie county, Grace church.

Dec 31st—Tuesday—Windsor, S Thomas'.

Jan 1st, 1896—Wednesday—Festival of the Circumcision—E P—Plymouth, Grace Church.

Jan 3d—Friday—Williamston—Church of the Advent.

M P—Morning Prayer. E P—Evening Prayer.

Holy Communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will pleased be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions.

MR. MONCURE INJURED.

The S. A. L. Superintendent Suffers a Peculiar Accident—Painfully But Not Dangerously Injured.

[*Raleigh Press-Visitor 16th*]

Mr. William Moncure, superintendent Central Division S. A. L., came in Saturday and sought a doctor immediately. The reason for this unusual proceeding was a long gash on the forehead which he had sustained the night before while riding in a freight train caboose.

The accident which caused all these misfortunes was quite a peculiar one. Mr. Moncure was out on one of his frequent trips over his division. At the time the freight to which was attached his caboose was whirling along at a lively rate. Mr. Moncure sat in the lookout, high up, ten or fifteen feet from the floor. Suddenly, without warning, there came a crash. Mr. Moncure felt himself whirled through mid air, and a second or so later got up, dazed and bleeding, from the floor of the car. In the fall his forehead struck some sharp object and was badly cut. There was no injury of a serious character and no other hurt, with the exception of several painful bruises and a general shaking up.

There was no *bona fide* railroad accident. It seems that the freight had parted and in going down a grade the rear section overtook and crashed violently into the first. Thus came the shock which threw Mr. Moncure from his perch.

THEY KNOW A GOOD THING.

Newspapers That Will To-Day Perfect Their News Service.

NEW YORK, December 15.—During the last few days six newspapers, printed at different places throughout the country, have begun taking the telegraphic news service of the United Press. These papers are the Indianapolis (Ind) *Sun*, the Parkersburg (W. Va) *Sentinel*, the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Journal*, the Bakersfield (Cal) *Californian*, the La Crosse (Wis) *Daily Badger*, and the Johnstown (Pa) *Times*.

Beginning to-morrow the Nashville (Tenn) *Sun* will take the service of the Southern Associated Press and the United Press.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

ROBERT L. STEELE.

He Died of Heart Failure—Additional Particulars to Those Given in the Star of Yesterday.

The announcement, in the STAR of yesterday, of the death of Mr. Robert L. Steele of Rockingham, was read with surprise and regret by his numerous friends and acquaintances in Wilmington. His death was the result of heart failure. The following, from a correspondent of the Charlotte *Observer*, gives some particulars not mentioned in the STAR of yesterday:

ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 16.—Mr. Robert L. Steele, one of the most influential and prominent citizens of this place, died suddenly at his home last night at 9.30 o'clock. He had been complaining for several days, but there was no alarm felt about him. His death was a shock to his family and the community.

Mr. Steele was a man of high character; a good, pure man. He was esteemed and reverenced by all of Richmond county. He was born at Steele's Mills—now Little's Mills—in 1820, and was, therefore, 75 years of age. He was the originator and active spirit of all the mills in this county—the Great Falls, Pee Dee and "Roberdel" (named for him), and of a new mill to be known as Steele's Mill, which is now in process of erection.

Mr. Steele was a progressive spirit, and to him Richmond county owes much in the line of progress and enterprise.

He was a member of the Methodist Church. A large family of children—Mrs. J. W. Cole, Mrs. John Covington, Mrs. Dr. Estes, Misses Ella, Pinkie and Fannie Steele, and Messrs. Walter and Robt. L., Jr., S. W. and Dr. Wm. Steele—survive him.

THE MEDLIN-BUDFORD CASE.

The End of an Interesting Case—The Defendants Lose.

The following, from the *News and Observer*, is a synopsis of the decision of the Supreme Court in a case of local interest, and one in which the notorious John C. Davis was a prominent figure:

J. T. Medlin and wife vs. Mary Bulord et al. (appellants), from New Hanover county. Opinion by Montgomery, J.

Where the attorney of the plaintiffs loaned money to the defendants upon mortgage of real estate, which loan was negotiated through one D., whom the said attorney believed was acting as the agent of the defendants, but whom he suspected to be a forger of other mortgages and notes, and in consequence thereof, in addition to investigating the title to the property mortgaged, prepared the note and mortgage himself and directed that the mortgage should be proved by the acknowledgment of the mortgagors themselves before the Clerk of the Court, whom he knew to be a man of business and integrity; and the mortgage was returned to him with the proper certificate for that officer; Held, that such precaution was all the prudence required of said attorney, and it was not error in the court below to instruct the jury that the plaintiffs were not affected with notice of the frauds practiced upon the defendants by said D. in obtaining such mortgage.

No error.

DIED.

HESSENGER—In this city, yesterday, JOHN G. HESSENGER.

Funeral at 10 o'clock this morning from the Lodge at Oakdale Cemetery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Morrison's

FINE CANDIES,
CHOCOLATES,
BON BONS,
SELECTED FRUIT.

Try a 5c package of Tenney's Cream Chocolate. dec 17 tf

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at April Term, A. D., 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W B McKoy, Katherine B. McKoy, and John D Bellamy, Jr., Trustee, are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree, will sell at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following parcel of land in the said city of Wilmington: Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the prope ty of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 133 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

E. K. BRYAN,
dec 18 30t Commissioner.

Commissioner's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of foreclosure at September Term, 1895, of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in an action therein pending, wherein John L. Wescott is plaintiff, and W B McKoy and R. H McKoy are defendants, the undersigned, Commissioner appointed by said decree will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, on Monday, the 30th day of January, A. D., 1896, at 12 o'clock m., the following two parcels of land in the said city of Wilmington: 1st Tract—Beginning at a point on the north side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, bounded westwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jean DuBois, eastwardly by a lot formerly the property of Jacob Trout, northwardly by Toomer's Alley, and southwardly by said Market street, measuring 20 feet front on Market street, and running back 133 feet to Toomer's Alley, and particularly described in a deed from Nathaniel Hill to James Owen, recorded in Book "X," page 370 of the Records of New Hanover county.

2nd Tract—Beginning at the northwest intersection of Market and Front streets, running thence northward y, with the line of Front street, 40 feet, to Augustus Leeman's line, thence westwardly 15 feet, to the line of William A. Wright and Thomas H. Wright, thence southwardly 40 feet to Market street, and thence eastwardly to the beginning.

E. K. BRYAN,
dec 18 30t Commissioner.

Walk Just 63 1-2 Steps

East from the corner of Front and Princess streets, and you will be at the old stand of H. C. Evans, where

Mercer & Evans

are now selling some of the

CHEAPEST SHOES

in the United States.

Why pay $5.00, 6 00 and 7.00 for a Gent's Calf Plain Toe Welted Shoe, either in Congress or Lace, broad, thick soles, when we will sell you a Shoe that will do as much wear, look as well and give as much comfort for $4 00 and $4.50? New Goods and in any size desired. A trial will convince. Moore Bicycle Shoes.

Call on us for all other kinds of Shoes. Respectfully,

Mercer & Evans.

dec 1 tf Successors to H. C. Evans.

For Sale,

2,600 ACRES LAND,

WELL ADAPTED FOR

Farming,

situate about ten miles from Chadbourn, N. C., and about one mile from the Wilmington & Conway Railroad.

Possession given at once. Terms reasonable. Apply to

12 Market Street,
dec 14 tf Wilmington, N. C.

J. W. Murchison

Has now in stock a complete assortment of

Hardware

Tinware,

Agricultural Implements

Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Caps

Loaded and Unloaded Shells, &c.

In fact, the prudent buyer, who always wants the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

Will find just what he wants in our large variety and assortment.

Don't forget that our leading points are

QUALITY, DURABILITY, RELIABILITY AND HONEST PRICES.

Call and examine our immense stock.

J. W. MURCHISON,
Old Stand of Giles & Murchison, Orton Building, Wilmington, N. C.
oct 25 tf

TOYS! TOYS!

We have Dolls, Pianos, Bureaus, Tool Chests, Chairs, Carts, Pistols, Tin Toys, Drums, and lots of other Toys for Santa Claus. Christmas comes but once a year, and old Santa Claus makes the Racket Store his headquarters. He says they are headquarters for all classes of goods. Ladies' Capes, Kid Gloves, fine Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, fine Trimmed Hats and Caps for all the family. Underwear and Hosiery of all kinds. The finest Air Gun in the State at 98c each. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Neckwear. Lace Curtains, Chenille Portiees, Poles and Trimmings. Carpets for Santa Claus presents. A handsome new Trunk, a Grip Bag, a Body Rug, a Chenille Table Cover, a fine Waterproof Gossamer, a gentleman's fine Mackintosh Coat, a Suit of Clothes for the boy, young man and old gentleman. A fine Beaver Overcoat at $6.50. Boys' Overcoats at $1.50 up to 5.50. A fine pair Sunday Pants for a young man. A fine Double-barrelled Shot-gun for the old gentleman at $8.98—London Twist Breech-loader. Remember we are headquarters for the Wilson Heaters. They are the best and most economical Stoves that have ever been made. They are Cheap. Price—No. 3½, small size at $4 00; No. 3, large size at $6 00; No. 2, special, at $6 50. These are Stoves that need no recommendation, they sell themselves. You know where to find us, at 119 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

P. S.—Mail orders attended to promptly the day they are received, and satisfaction guaranteed. dec 15 tf

On Tuesday, Dec. 17th,

I WILL OPEN FOR INSPECTION

MY SELECTION OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

These goods were selected with great care, and as there are no goods in this market like them it will be well worth your inspection.

JAMES D. NUTT,
dec 15 tf THE DRUGGIST.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.

MEMBERS:

Chicago Board of Trade,
New York Produce Exchange,
New York Cons. Stock Exchange.

We will send free the only 4-page Market Letter issued daily from New York and Chicago. Also a Market Dictionary defining all commercial and financial terms and furnishing the most valuable statistics relating to stocks and grain. Send for them.

Orders in stocks, cotton and grain solicited in any amount for cash or on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.

46 Broadway and 45 New St., New York.
17 Board of Trade, Chicago. 14 1m

Firecrackers.

100 boxes Firecrackers.
25 barrels Apples.
2,000 C. C. Nuts.
500 pounds Mixed Nuts.
20 boxes Raisins.
20 pails Broken Candy.
50 boxes Blue Ribbon Candy.
2,000 pounds Plain Candy.
1,000 bushels Peanuts.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water Street.
dec 15 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. may 19 y

Chenille and Damask Table Covers 75c to $5.00.

LINENS—Table Damask, Doylies, Napkins, Towels and

Stamped Linens.

Novelty Dress Goods,

Black Dress Goods.

Kid Gloves.

We call special attention to our line of KID GLOVES. We carry the very best makes and guarantee a perfect fit when fitted at our counters.

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.

Blankets, Comforts and Underwear.

Sale of Carpet Remnants.

The public cordially invited to visit our establishment during the evening.

A. D. BROWN,

Successor to BROWN & RODDICK

No. 29 North Front St.
dec 15 tf

It Is Strange

How Easily Some People are Fooled Out of Their Hard Earned Money.

We don't think it right to advertise that we are going to sell you goods at a reduced price for cash and then not do it. During the past week this has been our experience. Customers have come in and bought of us and then tell us that we are selling cheaper than some of those *great big establishments* who claim to sell *cheap for cash*, but don't practice what they preach. Trade is coming our way and we are striving to take care of it. Don't fail to look at our

China Tables

AND OUR SHOW CASES FULL OF

THINGS SUITABLE FOR

XMAS PRESENTS.

Remember bargains in

Oil, Coal and Wood Heaters,

COAL VASES

and other winter comforts. We are not afraid to compare prices with any establishment in the city.

Alderman Hardware Co.,

29 South Front Street.
dec 18 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"COME DOWN."

If we were ever up we have "come down," if the number of people that crowd our store is an evidence. They have picked up some rare bargains during the past week, and we have put out some extra values this week and we want you to

"Come Down."

In order to give our customers a chance to do some extra shopping we will keep our store

Open Every Night

UNTIL

9.30 O'clock

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

DOLLS.

We have the prettiest line of Dolls ever seen in this city. Few merchants are so fortunate as to find a really pretty line of DOLLS, but chance has favored us and our Dolls have pretty features, and every type of perfect beauty is represented in the line. They are here from 25c to $15.00.

Oriental Wares.

Oat Meal Sets, Dutch Sugar Bowls, Fancy Cake Plates, Butter Plates, Cut Glass Vinegar Bottles, Japanese Cracker Jars, Tea Caddies, Rose Jars, Flower Vases, Tooth Pick Holders, Wedge-wood Pitchers and other articles in endless variety.

Handkerchiefs.

We have always sold an immense number of Handkerchiefs during the holidays. We are prepared this season for larger sales. We have imported real Lace Handkerchiefs, also Embroidered, Linen and Silk in initial and plain, 5c to $3.50 each.

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published every morning except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents per month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months, $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $70 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR, published every Friday morning, at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1895

IT WILL BE TESTED.

The amendment suggested to the the banking act, passed by the legislature of the State of Georgia has been adopted and the way thus cleared for testing the constitutionality of the Federal tax on the notes of State banks. In announcing the adoption of this amendment the Atlanta *Journal* says: "Within a short time some public-spirited citizens of this State will establish a bank and issue notes for the express purpose of trying the State bank tax in the crucible of the courts." It says further that "Many able lawyers who have given the subject close study are convinced that this tax is unconstitutional, and some of them will volunteer to defend in the courts an issue of State bank notes."

It is understood, and has been so announced, that Secretary Hoke Smith is one of these lawyers, and he has the credit of being the inspirer of this movement to test the constitutionality of the tax, and we think it was on the assurance indirectly if not directly by him that if the amendment suggested was adopted he would start a bank and test it, that the amendment was adopted. Mr. Smith has the reputation of being a very able lawyer and is doubtless pretty fully persuaded that he can defend the notes to be issued or he would not take the interest in this movement which he has taken, nor test it as a mere venture without some pretty solid ground to stand upon.

It is a long time since we have published anything that has given us more genuine satisfaction than this announcement, for we have long been convinced that in the State bank is to be found the speediest and most effective, if not the only solution of the perplexing financial problem, over which statesmen and financiers, great and small, have racked their brains for years, and on which scarcely any two of them fully agree; but few if any of them have until recently given a thought to the State banks as one of the assistants to that solution. It is simply going back to the old landmarks, and putting ourselves where we were when the new departure in finance was taken, and restoring to the people of the States the right which they had and exercised for three quarters of a century to issue their own local currency, and supply themselves with as much of it as they deemed necessary to meet the demands of their business. This right was never seriously called into question until under cover of national necessity another banking system was established by national authority, and the State banks were destroyed to clear the way for and ensure the success of that. There was no attempt to justify this destruction of State banks as within the constitutional power of Congress, but on the ground of necessity and self preservation, to raise the money which was needed by the Government and which could not be provided in any other way, as was thought at the time; the same justification as was advanced for the issuing of the greenbacks as legal tender money by the Government.

It was not the intention of the founder of the national bank system that it should be perpetuated, or that the State bank should never be revived, for the national banks were essentially but temporary and must necessarily expire by limitation with the bonds on which they were based unless perpetuated by an extension of the bonds, or in some other way.

That effort is now being made by sundry suggestions, one of which is the retiring of the greenbacks, issuing in their place bonds; another authorizing the banks to deposit greenbacks in the U. S. Treasury and issuing bank notes in place of them, either of which would indefinitely prolong the national banking system which, without some act of extension will expire by limitation in 1907. Whatever the legislation may be as to national banks the drift of all the measures that have yet been proposed on the lines we have indicated is not only to perpetuate the national banks, but to give them an absolute monopoly of the proper currency of the country, and the only hope of preventing this monopoly is in the establishment of State banks.

But there is now no hope for these in the Congress of the United States nor will there be for years to come, for as the Republicans, who as a rule are opposed to State banks, and believe that the currency of the country should be supplied either directly or indirectly by the Government of the United States, now control the House of Representatives, so they will control the Senate in 1897, making them arbiters of the money question for some years to come. Even if this were not so there will be Democrats enough in either one or both houses so wedded to the present financial system, and so much opposed to State banks, that it would be folly to hope for any legislation for some years favorable to them. As this leaves the only hope in the courts, it is a matter of profound satisfaction that the test is to be made and made in the beginning, for if the matter were left for action by Congress, and Congress should repeal the bank tax act, and banks were then established, there would doubtless be steps taken to have the question tested in the courts by those who believe that the issuing of notes by State banks is unconstitutional, the effect of which would be to put such issues under a cloud for the time being and retard the success of the State banks. If the question be settled now in favor of the banks, that will stop any further adverse action and then we may look with indifference on any action that Congress may or may not take.

This is a matter of interest to the whole country, but of supreme interest to the South, which needs more money than it has, with very little hope of getting as much as it needs under the present sectional, inequable financial system, which is under the control, and will remain under the control of the money centers of the Middle and Eastern States. If the courts sustain this Georgia movement it will be the dawning of a new era for the South, and the end of our financial thraldom.

MIROR MENTION.

Senator Voorhees, who was chairman of the Finance Committee in the last Congress, is quoted as saying in reference to the retirement of the greenbacks recommended by the President and Secretary Carlisle, that a resolution declaring such retirement inexpedient and unwise would receive scarcely fifteen negative votes in the Senate. Two such resolutions were offered within a few days after the meeting of Congress, but have not yet come up for action. One simply declares it inexpedient and unwise to retire the greenbacks and issue bonds; the other couples this declaration with the demand that silver as well as gold be used in the redemption of the greenbacks and Sherman notes. The former of these will probably be adopted, with perhaps some qualification as to the issuing of bonds. The other will not pass on account of the silver demand in it, and yet that is the only direct and effective solution of the Treasury problem. Despite the embarrassments, repeated and continued, on account of the demand for gold, and the fact that the only way by which the Government can now procure gold to replenish its exhausted reserve is to borrow it, the Secretary of the Treasury persists in paying out gold, when there are tons of silver available for that purpose, which under the law is a good and lawful tender in payment of any obligation of the Government. Nearly $3,000,000 were withdrawn Monday, ostensibly for export, which put the reserve very near what they call the danger line, and consequently there is more talk about another bond issue, which is inevitable if gold payments are to be strictly adhered to. If Senator Mills' bill requiring the Secretary to pay in silver when the gold was exhausted became the law that would solve the problem at once, or if Secretary Carlisle were not so fully committed to gold and announced that he would use silver as well as gold for redemption purposes that would settle it, for when the raiders found silver and gold both, or silver alone awaiting their draws the raiding would cease. As the conditions are now the recognition of silver offers the only permanent relief to the Treasury.

* * *

While the Republicans in and outside of Congress are talking more or less about a "tariff for revenue," they are talking simply for buncombe and must have something to talk about. This is safer to talk on than the financial question (which they do not wish to tackle) especially as they know that it will be talk and nothing more, as they cannot possibly get through any legislation that would materially affect the present tariff. But the conservative sentiment of the country is against further tariff tinkering now and the leading organs of this sentiment contend that as a revenue raiser the present tariff is doing pretty well. In support of this the New York *Herald*, a journal independent in politics, submits the following facts and figures:

The receipts of the United States Treasury from customs duties paid on imports have improved considerably, amounting to $70,000,000 for the past five months.

The following comparative returns show the November figures for three years:—

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR NOVEMBER.

1893	$10,918 688 84
1894	10 260 603 56
1895	11,455,814 76

For the first ten business days of this month the customs receipts were $5,027,921.08, or at the rate of $12,569,800 for the current month.

During the eight months of 1894 preceding the repeal of the McKinley law the receipts per month averaged only $10,388,776, and in December, 1893, they were only $9,158,216.

When the country has time to recover a little more from the late era of depression the customs revenue will increase more rapidly than now.

The new tariff is demonstrating that it is not inferior to the McKinley tariff as a measure for raising revenue by customs duties. A return now to higher tariff duties would only check importations and necessarily cut down the revenues of the Government. Tariff tinkering is unnecessary, and the restoration of high duties on imports would surely cripple the Government financially, besides disturbining the business of the country. Why not let "well enough" alone?

* * *

The report cabled from London that Great Britain is negotiating with Spain for the cession of Cuba, is probably a conard intended to influence public opinion in this country and bring stronger pressure to bear on Congress for Cuban belligrency or of independence. There is no doubt whatever that Great Britain would like to own Cuba, and there is not much doubt either that as a last resort Spain would rather bargain it off to Great Britain than see it become free, but it is not likely that with the present entanglements, and the practically unanimous sentiment in this country in favor of Cuban independence Great Britain would make any overtures for its acquisition. Cuba is too close to our doors to quietly permit its acquisition by any power as formidable as Great Britain, and a power too with which we are liable to clash at any time on account of its assertiveness and aggressiveness. The power that owns Cuba, with a less formidable navy than Great Britain possesses, could practically command the Gulf and the Carribean sea, and prove a dangerous foe to us in the event of complications with it, or with a country with which it was friendly. In the ownership of Spain there is little danger from Cuba, and if it changes hands at all without passing into the hands of the Cubans themselves, this Government will doubtless have something to say about it.

A saleswoman employed in one of the principal dry goods stores of Stuttgart, Germany, was recently arrested and tried for dishonesty. Notwithstanding the fact that this woman had to work only twelve hours a day, for which she received a liberal salary equivalent to about two dollars a month she was accused of slipping some small change into her pocket. The generosity of some employers is never appreciated.

CURRENT COMMENT

—It is understood that Herr Ahlwardt does not contemplate with pleasure the fact that $100,000 has been raised for charities by the Hebrew Fair in Madison Square Garden. Such unhappy incidents interfere in a large measure with his highly important "mission."—*N. Y. Advertiser, Rep.*

—It is worthy of note that the negroes who met on Friday in Detroit and declared war against the South are not Southern negroes. When they elected officers not a Southern negro was named. The truth of the matter is that the Southern negroes are pretty well satisfied. They want no war—they want bog and hominy.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—If Bayard has dared to express an opinion on an economic or any other question at variabce with an opinion held anywhere in Massachusetts, why should he not be impeached? Did not the Pilgrim Fathers fight for the right of their opinions, and having won that fight, has anybody any right to hold any other opinions.—*Louisville Courier-Journal, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—Sometimes a young father worries for twelve or fifteen months for fear his baby may be tongue-tied, and then for the next five years occasionally almost wishes that he was.—*Somerville Journal.*

—Fogarty—I am a firm believer in the proposition that the man should not seek the office, but the office should seek the man.

Mrs. Fogarty—Mightn't the office do better if it should seek the woman?—*Boston Transcript.*

—Pastor—I should be delighted, Brother Brown to see you become a Christian and join our church. Won't you think seriously of it?

Brown—Yes, I will, just as soon as I put up these stoves.—*New York Herald*

—"What part am I to take," said Chappie. "You are to be the heroine's father," replied the stage manager. "What does he do?" "He dies ten years before the curtain rises on the first act."—*Tid Bits.*

—A little Boston girl who had recently learned to repeat the Lord's Prayer, was asked by her mother if she knew the meaning of "Forgive us our trespasses."

"Why, yes," she replied; "it means excuse us for going on the grass."—*Boston Gazette.*

—Synex—"What's the matter with you? What yer sputtering about?"

Chumpleigh—"Douglass called me a fool."

Synex—"Oh, I wouldn't mind that; he never did have any tact."—*Boston Transcript.*

—The "company" was asked to take another roll.

"I cannot," she replied. "Really, I don't know how many I've eaten already."

Little Johnnie (eagerly)—"I do. You've eaten seven. I've been counting."—*Boston Transcript.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Charlotte *News*: Mr. John Severs died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at his home on West Trade street. His death was due to a stroke of paralysis, received two weeks ago.

—Rutherford *Democrat*: Deputy Collector Justice on Saturday last seized the large distillery and about 400 gallons of corn whisky belonging to W. B. Peeler near Mooresboro, Cleveland county, for alleged violations of the internal revenue laws.

—Hickory *Press*: The cotton factory at Morganton, which cost about $80 000 and was bought at auction by Col. Sam Tate for $35 000, will be put in operation in a few days. A new company was formed and we understand that some of the Holts are interested in it.

—Morganton *Herald*: Mr. Fletcher Walker tells us that early last March one of his boys split open a hollow tree and found 14 dead blue birds and that 21 were found in a similar way by a son of W. M. Winters. The blue birds were all frozen last Winter and seem to have gone off in sevens.

—Gastonia *Gazette*: Last Friday afternoon Mr. Dooly Lyda was found dead in his buggy near Gamewell Gantt's not far from Long Creek gold mine. His unusual posture in the buggy as the horse walked quietly along attracted the attention of some persons who on examination found him dead. Dr. J. H. Jenkins found no marks of violence on the body and thinks death resulted from a form of heart trouble, as he was seen alive not many minutes before.

—Salisbury *World*: Rev. F. M. Jordan, the veteran Baptist evangelist of this State, is well known here, having conducted several protracted meetings in the Baptist church and also one or two in the old Opera House a good while ago. Mr. Jordan, as an exchange remarks, is a remarkable man. He is 65 years old, has never used tobacco, has never taken a drink of whiskey and married the first girl he ever courted. He has preached in seventy-seven counties in this State, and has immersed between three and four thousand people. He is a most profound and earnest preacher.

—Henderson *Gold Leaf*: The community has been greatly shocked at the tragic death of Mr. W. M. Hicks, a well known and esteemed citizen. Wednesday night at his boarding house in this place, he took something—what is not known positively—and in ten minutes he was a corpse. This occurred a short while before ten o'clock. Mr. Hicks had been drinking for several days, but was getting over the effects of his spree, and during the day was to all appearances in his right frame of mind and usual good spirits. He had tried to procure morphine, but this was supposed to be wanted to quiet his nerves from the effects of his recent experiences. He had taken a dose or two of bromide the day before, and it is thought by some this was the drug which proved the fatal potion. He was seen to take something in a glass of water a short while before he died.

—Roanoke *Beacon*: Some five weeks ago Patrick Duncan, aged 17 years, came to this town from Virginia to attend the Plymouth High School. He lived with his aunt, Mrs. Wm. Madrey, and entered the school, but in a few days he was taken sick, with what at the time baffled the medical skill of our physicians. He was on the floor playing with the baby, when all at once he told his aunt that he was sick and fell over with something like a fit. Drs. Ward and Hassell were called and did all they could to relieve his sufferings, but from the time he was taken until his strength failed he was like a raving maniac, snapping and fighting at those who tried to quiet him, and when those spells came upon him it was necessary to keep him in the room. From the time he was taken until his death on Saturday night last, he was not conscious only but a few moments at a time. After a full examination of the case, the physicians came to the conclusion that it was a sudden attack of spinal meningitis.

MERCILESS BLOODSUCKERS.

The Inquisitive and Industrious Mosquitoes From a Scientific Standpoint.

There are supposed to be about 150 species of mosquitoes in the world. Already 21 species have been identified as native to North America. The largest varieties occur in the tropics, where insect life of all sorts obtains its fullest and most pestiferous development. Nowhere, however, are these bloodsuckers more abundant than in far northern latitudes, as in arctic Alaska, where they appear in countless swarms during the brief boreal summer. There are at least three or four species of Jersey mosquitoes, one succeeding another during the progress of the season. The biggest known mosquito is only found as a fossil, happily. It lived in tertiary times, being contemporary with the mastodon and megatherium. To it has been given the appropriate name of "Culex damnatorum," meaning "gnat of the damned."

There is no reason to doubt that mosquitoes carry diseases, and they are seriously suspected of propagating yellow fever. It has been noticed that yellow fever comes with them and goes when they depart; also that it is worst in seasons when they are most plentiful and in localities where they are most abundant. But respecting this complaint comparatively little has been definitely ascertained.

The mosquito is likewise accused of propagating malaria by carrying the infection from one person to another. This charge is not proved, however.

It has long been known that only the female mosquito bites. The male possesses no lance for inflicting a wound such as his mate is provided with. The purpose of his existence is merely to perpetuate the species, and he never enters a house unless by accident. The natural food of the female is the juices of plants, and it is not known why she seeks blood. The indulgence seems to be a kind of dissipation with her, like whisky and tobacco with human beings. Unlike the latter, she never gets full but once. Her sting consists of five extremely sharp needles, two of which are barbed. They unite and form an awl, which, having inflicted the puncture, serves as a tube for sucking the blood of the victim. The suggestion that poisonous fluid is introduced into the wound for the purpose of making the blood more liquid is mere theory.

The female mosquito lays her eggs in a boat shaped mass on the surface of still water. From these the larvæ, called "wrigglers," are hatched. When the wriggler considers that he has wriggled long enough, he comes to the surface and carefully extricates himself from his skin, which serves as a raft for him to stand upon. This is the danger point of his life, for the least breath of wind may upset the raft and drown him. Happily escaping this fate, he flies away as soon as his wings are dry. If a "she," the insect loses no time in seeking for some animal or person to torture. It has been contended that the larval mosquito has some usefulness, consuming miasmatic germs in the water, but this is more than doubtful.—Washington Star.

The biggest bore on earth is the man who has just had a tooth pulled out. He wants to tell the whole story from the time the tooth first began to ache to the heroic manner in which he allowed it to be extracted.

The greatest difficulty in estimating the wealth of the United States lies in ascertaining the value of the personal property, which constitutes a very considerable item of our national wealth.

The number of sheep in the United States in 1889 was 35,935,364, this estimate not including the spring lambs that were slaughtered in that year to be duly served up with mint sauce.

PREACHER STORIES.

HUMOROUS INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MINISTERS.

An Episcopalian's Only Experience With Immersion—The Methodist Preacher and the Fishing Boy—The Marblehead Divine and the Fierce Bull.

An Episcopalian clergyman, now dead, used to relate an experience he once had, which convulsed his congregation with laughter and nearly broke up his services for the day. He was the rector of a church in Connecticut.

One day as the time for the annual visitation of the bishop was approaching, and he was preparing a class for confirmation, he was sent for to visit a woman who desired to talk with him on the subject of baptism.

The woman, who was very stout, weighing somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, informed him that she had long been attracted toward the Episcopal church, but had refrained from uniting with it because she had strong convictions in regard to baptism and felt that she ought to be immersed.

The minister told her that, although the church believed pouring or sprinkling to be valid baptism, it did not prohibit immersion, though, as it was a somewhat inconvenient method, it was not often used.

He pointed out the difficulties in the way, saying that he had no font in the church large enough for such a purpose, and that there was no river or beach in the vicinity. In reply she suggested that he obtain permission to use the Baptist church, which had a large baptistry under the pulpit platform. This he consented to do, though with much misgiving. The consent of the Baptist brethren was readily obtained.

The next Sunday Episcopal services were held in the Baptist church. At the proper time in the service the candidate for baptism went forward, and, with the minister, went down into the baptistry. All went well until it came time for the immersion. Then the minister for the first time realized his inexperience in administering that form of baptism. When he attempted to immerse the woman, his foot slipped, and they both went under the water together.

He hastily scrambled to his feet, but, to his consternation and horror, found, when he attempted to raise the woman, that she could not be moved. There she lay like so many pounds of lead floundering in the water and screaming for dear life. In vain he tugged and pulled. She could not be even started.

Finally several men in the congregation went to the assistance of the minister, and by their united efforts succeeded in bringing the frightened women to her feet. The men were wet to the skin, having been obliged to go into the baptistry. The congregation struggled with its pentup laughter, but finally it burst forth in a roar which could not be suppressed. The services were continued with great difficulty, and the minister drew a long breath of relief when they were ended.

Boys in church, as is well known, are not infrequently the cause of great annoyance to clergymen. Some years ago a Methodist minister was delivering a sermon with a good deal of earnestness when his attention was attracted to a boy in the gallery. The youngster was leaning over the rail and apparently lowering something attached to a cord, which he occasionally pulled up, when he would throw it over again with more gusto than ever. Do what he would the preacher could not keep his eyes off that boy.

Shifting his position in the pulpit slightly, he had a better opportunity to see what was going on and observed that an old gentleman in a pew under the gallery had fallen asleep and was sitting with his head back and his mouth wide open. Seeing this, the boy had attached a cork to a string and was endeavoring to lower it into the old man's mouth. He came near succeeding several times, and as the cork gently swayed to and fro it occasionally tickled the sleeper's nose. At such times he would strike a little uneasily and brush it away with his hand, to the evident delight of the grinning youngster. The whole scene was so exceedingly comical that the minister came near laughing outright. At length he was obliged to beckon to the sexton and request him to put an end to the boy's fishing for the day or else send him somewhere else to do it.

An uncomfortable experience which befell Parson Bartlett, a Unitarian minister, some years ago, used to be related by his clerical brethren with a good deal of glee. The parson had been invited to exchange pulpits with a clergyman in Salem, and it being a delightful Sunday in the spring the parson walked across the fields from his home in Marblehead, starting early enough in the morning to be on time when the hour for service arrived. The congregation assembled at the usual time, but no minister appeared. Minutes passed into a half hour, and from that into an hour, and it began to be apparent that there would be no services that morning. Just as the congregation was about to disperse the parson arrived. He was covered with mud from head to feet. His coat was torn, his hat battered, and a telltale streak on his shirt front exposed his darling vice of chewing tobacco.

An explanation was in order and was given. While the parson was sauntering leisurely along, enjoying the bracing morning air and the picturesque views, thinking now and then of the points in his sermon, he heard a bellowing behind him, and, looking around, saw a belligerent bull, with his nostrils dilated and his tail in the air, rushing directly for him. The parson ran for a wall near by and jumped into the next field. But the bull was not to be eluded in that way. He was over as soon as his clerical victim. The parson jumped over the wall again into the field he had left, but the bull was there before he was. In this way they kept up the jumping and running, first over one wall, then over another, until by scaling a fence the parson reached the open road. The bull was thus brought to a standstill, and ran off snorting defiance. Parson Bartlett, exhausted with his unwonted exertion, bruised and sore in every limb, made his way as best he could to Salem.—Boston Globe.

A Toilet Hint.

The woman who has wept until her eyelids and her nose are purple, her eyes bloodshot and her face swollen always feels a trifle embarrassed when she has to receive callers or go down to dinner immediately. She frequently makes a bad matter worse by washing her face in cold water. If she will, instead, bathe it gently with rosewater for a few minutes and then lie down for a few more with a soft rag saturated in rosewater over her eyes, she will be prepared to face any company.—New York World.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the bes remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Four Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at ROBERT R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

oc 14 tf fr su we W 8p

Danish Precautions as to Meat.

The cattle, sheep and swine in Denmark have to undergo a rigid veterinary examination both before and after they are slaughtered. Before meat can be removed from the slaughter house it must be officially stamped as "first or second class food." Some unscrupulous butchers tried to efface this stamp by cutting it out or chemically removing it and replacing "first" for second "class," but they were summarily dealt with, and a fine of £110 imposed, which has effectually put a stop to their tricks.

It is not only in Denmark that they mark meat, although it is done there for quality, but in Italy, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. Perhaps in time our government will superintend the slaughter house and mark the meat as first or second class, as the Danes do. The Danes are very careful of their food supplies and proportionally successful in their gains.—Fortnightly Review.

Cayuses as a Pest.

The Indian cayuse is the worst pest that inflicts this country. The Indian horses spread all over the ranges and are not confined within the reservation limits. It is estimated that 15,000 worthless wild ponies range unrestrained over the hills of this country and devour the good bunch grass. These cayuses each eat enough fodder to fatten a 4-year-old steer, and one steer is worth more than ten glass eyed broncbos. If we could enact a law to declare every pony of an assessed value of less than $1 a public nuisance, it would add materially to the prosperity of this country.—Lewiston Teller.

Baby's Ears.

Mothers are nearly always to blame, says a physician, if the baby's ears stick out. Never tie anything behind a child's ears like bonnet strings or hat elastic. Always lay the baby flat on its ear when sleeping. In extreme cases a cap should be worn, but a silk handkerchief drawn over the top of the head, down over the ears and tied securely under the chin answers the same purpose.

According to the census reports of 1890, the number of acres planted in Indian corn was 72,087,762, and the yield of the same year being 2,122,327,547 bushels.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed all she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50c and $1 00.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	5¾
Standard		7½@	8¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb		13½@	14
Sides ₩ lb		7½@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb		6 @	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb		7¼@	5¾
Shoulders ₩ lb		5½@	5
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb		26 @	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M		6 50 @	7 00
Northern		9 00 @	11 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb		15	
Northern		23 @	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks		@	45
Virginia Meal		50 @	45
COTTON TIES—₩ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—₩ lb—			
Sperm		18 @	25
Adamantine		9 @	10
CHEESE—₩ lb—			
Northern Factory		10 @	11
Dairy, Cream		11 @	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—₩ lb—		27 @	28
Laguyra		20 @	23
Rio		15½@	20
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard		6	6¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch		18 @	20
EGGS—₩ dozen		10 @	13½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel		21 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel		11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel		16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel		8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel		13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel		3 25 @	3 50
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel		6 00 @	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ box		3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb		5 @	10
" Extra		3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—₩ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		2 75 @	3 00
Straight		3 75 @	3 85
Fine Patent		@	4 25
GLUE—₩ lb—		27½@	10
GRAIN—₩ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White		42½@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		47½@	40
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		47½@	43½
Oats, from store		@	35
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas		50 @	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb		2 @	2¼
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern		8½@	9@
North Carolina		8 @	10
LIME, ₩ barrel			1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed		18 00 @	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank		15 00 @	16 00
West Indie cargoes, according to quality		13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned		18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common		14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	32
" in bbls		@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds		@	27½
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds		@	14
" in bbls		@	16
Syrup, in bbls		@	25
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis		@	2 30
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City mess		@	
Rump		@	
Prime		@	
ROPE, ₩ lb		10 @	22
SALT—₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	85
American		@	85
on 100 ₩ Sacks		40 @	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ₩ M		5 00 @	7 00
Common		3 00 @	3 50
Cypress Sap		4 50 @	5 00
Cypress Heart		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Gran'd		4½@	5
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¼
Extra C, Golden		4 @	4¼
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern		3½@	
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel		5 00 @	10 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	9 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		20 @	9 00
Mill, Prime		20 @	7 00
Mill, Fair		20 @	4 50
Common Mill		4 00 @	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		3 00 @	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb		@	
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern		1 00 @	2
North Carolina		1 00 @	2
WOOL, ₩ lb—Washed		14 @	
Clear of burs		10 @	13½
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 17.

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted steady at 25 cents per gallon for country and 25½ cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet at $1 00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quoted on Change steady at $1 10 for Hard, $1 50 for Yellow Dip and $1 60 for Virgin. Inspectors quote Hard at $1 30, Virgin and Yellow dip $1 60.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 24½c; rosin, strained, $0 95; good strained $1 00; tar $0 95; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	160
Rosin	1,049
Tar	184
Crude Turpentine	19

Receipts same day last year—177 casks spirits turpentine, 1,041 bbls rosin, 291 bbls tar, 88 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Steady on a basis of 8c for Middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5⅝ cts ₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅞ " "
Low Middling	7 9-16 " "
Middling	8 " "
Good Middling	8 5-16 " "

Same day last year, middling 6½c.

Receipts—1,149 bales; same day last year, 2,411.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Evening—Money on call was quoted firm at 2@3 last loan at 3 and closing offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 487¼@487¾ for sixty days and 488½@488¾ for demand. Commercial bills 486¼@487¼. Government bonds quiet; United States coupon fours 113¾; United States twos 97; State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 104; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds were weak.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was dull.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK December 17—Evening—Cotton dull and easy; middling gulf 8 13 16c; middling 8 9-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; December 8 24, January 8 24, February 8 30; March 8 35; April 8 39, May 8 44, June 8 46, July 8 47, August 8 48, September 8 19, October 8 08, November 8 04. Sales 155,300 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 8,940 bales; gross 9,836 bales; exports to Great Britain — bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 814 bales; forwarded 5,146 bales; sales 648 bales, sales to spinners 148 bales; stock (actual) 186 630 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 43 012 bales; exports to Great Britain 481 bales; to France 3 970 bales, to the Continent 10,153 bales; stock 1,025,076 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 117 274 bales; exports to Great Britain 13 851 bales; to France 13,069 bales; to the Continent 15,720 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 3 003,587 bales; exports to Great Britain 841,659 bales; to France 258 077 bales; exports to the

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep **natural. Castoria** contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. Archer, M. D.,
111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
Edwin F. Pardee, M.D.,
125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

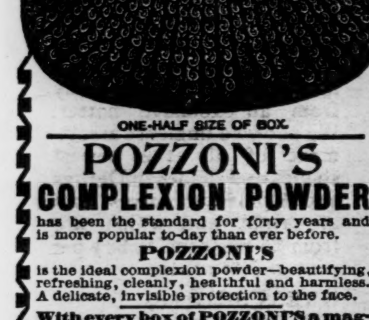
"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
Carlos Martyn, D.D.,
New York City.

What is Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C·A·S·T·O·R·I·A

CASTORIA



ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

Wants.

One Cent a Word.

Advertisements under this heading—Help and Situations Wanted, For Rent, For Sale, Lost and Found, One Cent a word each insertion. But no advertisement taken for less than Twenty cents. my 26 tf

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

The Morning Star.

AFTER YEARS.

"Give back my child!" I plead that day,
My face against the coffin lid.
"Here is the place upon my breast;
Not there in cold and darkness hid.
Why, he had just begun to live—
To know my face, to laugh, to reach
His hands to meet my lips and make
Sweet essays at some unknown speech.

"Untrodden round his baby feet
The whole fair realm of childhood lay,
Nor stones nor thorn to make them bleed.
My hand had smoothed them all away.
No wind of heaven had buffeted
His sunny head with cruel breath.
My arms had safely sheltered him.
Give him to me, O Death!"

Now, standing by that little grave
Where in and out the passing years
Weave tapestries of green and gold,
I smile, remembering my tears.
I lay my gray head on the mound
That drank my tears, and 'neath my breath
I whisper: "It is better so.
Keep him, O gentle Death!"

—Julia Schayer in Century.

CHANCES IN MAN.

The Primitive Man Had More Teeth and Was Otherwise Different.

It is a [illegible] assured of by paleontologists and anthropologists that primeval man not only had four more teeth than men now have, but had fewer bones in the skull and fewer foldings or convolutions of the brain. The skull, too, has changed according to environments and use from an oval to a globular shape or to a compromise of the two.

The jaw has retreated as the front brain has protruded. The tearing tusk teeth have shortened up and are neatly and gently inclosed in the mouth.

Ears, from being pointed and movable like horses' ears, have become rounded and firmly fastened to the head. They are no longer the most important organ, as they were to the river driftmen to enable them to hear the approach of danger from all sides.

The nostrils, from being open and alert, have closed up to outside affairs to a great extent and serve mainly as conduits and as indicators of mental emotion. The eyes are shortening in their range of vision and adapting themselves to a studious race. All the senses were once intensely more acute, and the tendency now is steadily to lose more and more of their capability to gather in the world of sounds and sights except as these are correlated into logic—that is, we can no longer tell poisons by taste and track our enemies by scent or distinguish dangers by the rustles in the air.

Occasionally a child is born with peculiar gifts of an organic sort and can move his ears freely or shake his scalp. He does not use this faculty, as it was originally designed, to shake off flies or dust. Indeed it seems to be a useless reversion to a generally disused type.

Such changes in our general physical frame are startling and suggestive, but no more important than the mental and moral changes that are as demonstrable. Our ancestors were indubitably carnivorous to the degree of cannibalism. The instinct for savage beasts and revelry, involving bloodthirsty disregard of human suffering, may lurk in us yet.

The history of the Stanley expedition suggests that possibly savagery is latent in us in such degree that the absence of restraints of civilization may cause it suddenly to blaze with ferocity. Yet we certainly are transformed to a deep abhorrence for customs that our forefathers lived up to without a qualm.

Changes in customs are simpler than changes in organic structure, but both are easily possible. The rudimentary tail is still in our possession, and I have no doubt that if advantage could be found in its development we could get back to this appendage in its fullness. It would not be impossible to develop a race of men with tails if tails could be used. Certainly highly civilized races have lapsed in morality and intelligence to savage and animal conceptions of life. Such changes grow together and are interlinked.

As the eye and the ear are less occupied in detecting the approach of dangerous foes they are more occupied in listening to the sorrows of our fellows. The pathos and sympathy of a noble eye, the keen intellectuality of the student's nose, are part of the evolution. The organ changes and at the same time exchanges purpose and power.

Darwin says man may be excused for feeling some pride at having risen, though not by his own exertions, to the very summit of the organic scale, and the fact that he has thus risen instead of having been aboriginally placed there may give him hope of a still higher destiny in the future.—Boston Traveller.

The Nuns and the Pope's Mouth.

A funny story is appearing in some of the continental papers concerning some nuns and the pope. The nuns presented the latter with a piece of beautiful embroidery on which a portrait of the pope was worked. An eminent dignitary was engaged to present the gift, but the pope complained that the mouth had been made too large. The witty priest excused the error by remarking: "I hope your holiness will pardon the nuns. Women are such chatterers that they don't understand how a mouth should be small." The pope burst into a hearty laugh and accepted the gift with much graciousness. — Westminster Gazette.

Organized Charities.

I should be sorry if anything I have said seemed to cast slight upon the organized efforts at relieving want, especially such as unite inquiry into the facts and the provision of work with the relief of want. All that I contend for is the right—or call it the privilege—of giving to him that asketh, even when you do not know that he needs or deserves to need. Both in New York and in Boston I have lent myself—sparingly and grudgingly, I'll own—to those organized efforts, and I know how sincere and generous they are, how effective they often are, how ineffective.—"Tribulations of a Cheerful Giver," by W. D. Howells, in Century.

She Silenced Him.

"Matilda," said the Boston man, "you are passing a good deal of time on the bicycle."

"What of it?"

"Nothing in particular, only—er—that is to say, do you think that the wheel is properly woman's sphere?"

"Of course I don't," was the decided answer. "It isn't a sphere at all. It's a circumference."—Washington Star.

THE BLOODHOUND.

Too Ferocious For Domestic Purposes and It Is Not a Trace Dog.

Hon. R. H. Chinn, formerly of New Orleans, now of Vacaville, Cal., well known in St. Louis, had this to say to a reporter about bloodhounds and trail dogs when caught in a reminiscent mood a few days ago:

"I have yet to meet the first man who ever saw a bloodhound in our southern country. They are too ferocious for domestic purposes and are not trace dogs.

"I carried some a few years ago to the island of Cuba—a Siberian bloodhound and an English bloodhound pup. The government officials had the former caged with latticed iron bars before allowing him to land on account of his ferocious appearance. He was taken to my plantation and an iron muzzle placed on him, and even then the fear of his doing serious damage caused him to be killed. The English pup for the same reason was sent to the Lyons brewery for safe keeping.

"The foxhound, a lazy, worthless dog apparently, is the trail dog, trained to pursue fugitives from justice. I had such a dog. The mode of training was to put him in a room to be fed and handled by only one person until grown. Then, after being scantily fed for two or three days, a bone with a little meat was given him. While gnawing this bone his trainer fought him with his hat, took the bone from him, went some distance and climbed a tree. The dog upon being released took his trail and traced him. Being treated in the same way the next day, the trainer took the bone a mile off and was trailed. The dog was thus trained and ready for his work. When any one was missing, it was only necessary to give the dog a small piece of any portion of his wearing apparel and tell him, 'Hunt the man.' He was off running immediately. So eager would he be in his pursuit he would run over small children, between the legs of larger ones, his head close to the ground, perfectly oblivious to all impediments in his way when the trail was hot. This trailing was frequently done 12 hours after the missing man had disappeared, and never in a single instance was the dog known to deceive or fail in his hunt. He would chase the fugitive through bushes and briers, across creeks, over burned canefields and would invariably bring him to bay. During three years of service he was never known to bite or injure any one.

"All the blood curdling tales we have heard of hunting people on Cuban and southern plantations with bloodhounds are a farce. Trace hounds are not fierce. They were never known to injure a man and were easily repelled if they attempted it. When the trail was cold, he would follow it very quietly. Now and then he would run in a circle or to the right and suddenly to the left. Frequently we would lose him in the underbrush, but when the trail got hot and he howled a horn was blown to encourage him, and he was followed up by a horseman."—St. Louis Star Sayings.

Has the Cab Habit.

There is a man on the North Side who has the "cab habit." Never having been worried much about the "price," he can hardly go around a corner to get his lunch without feeling an oppressive sense of necessity creep over him that he must hail a cab and ride. The other night he was down town late, and having found a night car time table he started to the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets to wait for the car. He walked along Randolph street and in so doing missed the car by half a minute. As he went back to the corner he saw it going toward the bridge. The cab idea struck him at once. He quickly hailed one and jumping in gave sharp orders.

"Catch that Clark street car," said he, "and there is a dollar in it for you."

The cabby whipped up, and before the car had struck the bridge he had landed his passenger aboard and received his dollar.

"That was a good idea of mine," he said to himself as he settled back in the seat, "but I came near being left."

Then he rode across the bridge over on the North Side and got off at Chicago avenue. The ride all the way would have cost him 50 cents.—Chicago Tribune.

The Autocrat.

In a hotel not over 1,000 miles from Indianapolis there is a clerk who is very strict with the employees who come under his orders and rules the bellboys and porters with an iron hand. The employees have come to understand his ways, and it is needless to remark that his orders are usually obeyed with alacrity. A large stove heats the office during the winter. The clerk had a habit of dispatching a boy after a bucket of coal and saying in a peremptory manner: "Jimmy, go out and get a bucket of coal. Bring it in and set it down." One cold day last winter he called one of the boys up to his desk and said, "Charley, go and get a bucket of coal." In a few minutes the boy came lugging it in. He walked up to the stove and stood there without placing the scuttle on the floor. The clerk looked at him fiercely and exclaimed:

"Well, what's the matter with you?"

The boy hesitated; then looking at the clerk appealingly said, "Please, sir, shall I—I set it down?"—Indianapolis Sentinel.

His Only Magic.

The old story of the Irishman who, when he was asked how he played upon the fiddle, answered, "Be main strength, be jabers," is outdone by the answer of a celebrated violinist to a lady who asked him the same question.

"Oh, signor!" exclaimed the fashionably dressed lady, with a gushing air, "by what magic do you evoke such divine strains from your violin?"

"I have no magic, madam," answered the musician bluntly. "I have nothing but the bow and my hand."

In the year 310 hardly a drop of rain fell in England, and 40,000 people died of famine.

Oomulgee was originally Oko-mulgee, "boiling water."

AN OLD TIME MINSTREL.

Sam Sanford, Once a Stage Favorite, Now Living In Retirement.

Comfortably ensconced in an armchair on the porch of a hotel in Northampton, this state, with a cigar stuck between his teeth and reading a paper, sat a man with a generous paunch, gray mustache and chin whiskers, hale, hearty and vigorous, despite his 75 years—a personality at once striking and impressive, a character whose knowledge of minstrels and the minstrelsy business is probably greater than that of any other person living. Such in brief is the description of the individual who, in response to the question of a representative of The Chronicle who called upon him, said:

"Yes, sir, I am Samuel S. Sanford."

For over an hour he entertained the writer with stories of his career as a minstrel. He saw the rise and decline of the minstrel business.

In 1846, with a well lined pocketbook, Sanford with his company sailed from New Orleans for England. After playing in nearly all the principal cities in England he discovered that the English were rather slow in catching on to American humor, and he sailed for this country and landed in New York with $40 in cash. After varying fortunes he several years afterward leased a building and turned it into what is now Carncross' theater in Philadelphia, Carncross and Dixie being his successors. He also ran a theater in Pittsburg. While conducting his Philadelphia theater he got into a dispute with his landlord about the question of rent, and his theater was shut down for him. He sued the owner of the building for $50,000 damages.

Next day his landlord met him and said, "I see you intend to go to law about this affair of ours."

"Yes, sir," replied Sanford.

"Well, before you do I wish you would go to a certain saloon at such and such a street and read what is on a sign in front of that place."

Sanford did so, and on the oval shaped sign he saw a picture of a finely dressed, prosperous looking man mounted on a magnificent horse and riding at full gallop. Above the sign were the words, "Going to law." The reverse side presented a somewhat different view. It was a picture of the same man, but ragged as a tramp. His horse was a living skeleton, and the rider was not much better. The screed above the sign read, "Returning from the law."

Sanford looked at the two pictures, pondered and went home. Next day he went to his lawyer and requested him to withdraw the suit, and the case was compromised.

As Sanford remarked, "I have helped to make the fame and fortune of hundreds of minstrel performers, many of them no longer in that branch of the profession, but winning fame in other lines." He is encyclopedic in his knowledge of and acquaintance with actors and managers, and his fund of reminiscences concerning stars like Emmett and others contemporaneous with him proved intensely interesting. He has the minstrelsy business at his fingers' ends, but the decadence of minstrelsy forced him off the stage, till now in his old age, though still of a vigorous physique, he sells electric belts in country towns.—Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle

Business Booming.

Owing to the immense business done in the last few months, our Mr. Johnson was compelled to make a second trip to New York to replenish our already beautiful stock of

DryGoods

Millinery and

FANCY GOODS.

These newly purchased goods are now arriving daily. Among other goods that have been received are twenty elegant

FUR CAPES,

which were purchased considerably below value, and we are offering them to our customers at the same reduced rates.

100 Ladies' Jackets from $5 to $25, in the most fashionable styles. Also a very handsome selection of

Velvet and Plush Capes.

Sole Agents for Dr. Jaeger's Celebrated Sanitary Woollen Underwear.

Buy your KID GLOVES from us where you can have them tried on while you are sitting at the counter. Will inform the public through the daily papers when our stock of

Holiday Goods

will be ready for inspection, but would advise you not to make your purchases before seeing our stock.

JOHNSON & FORE

No. 111 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

dec 1 tf

Butter, Butter.

25 small tubs Butter.
50 bags Water Ground Meal.
150 barrels Mullets.
25 boxes Mixed Nuts.
25 bags C. C. Nuts.
100 boxes and tubs Candy.
25 barrels Ginger Cakes.
140 Boxes Crackers.
200 boxes Smoked Herrings.
75 boxes Cheese.

At D. L. GORE'S.

dec 17 tf

Little Girl (*to village store-keeper*) "Mommer sent me back and says as she wants Pond's Extract, and not this wot you said was jest as good. There ain't any so good as Pond's Extract."

aug 25 D&W su we f

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Brooklyn

Department Store,

NEXT FOURTH ST. BRIDGE.

Toys, Toys, Toys

Of every description,

Cheaper Than Ever Before.

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25 Cents Size 18 Cents.

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Wagons, Chairs, Tables, Baby Carriages, Pianos, Guns, Games, &c., all at special Low Prices.

Smoking Sets 25c and upward. Cuff and Collar Boxes. Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Handkerchiefs and Glove Cases, and lots of Fancy Goods.

Cut prices in every department.

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

'Phone 118. Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Car fare paid on purchases over $2.00.

dec 15 tf

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Just Try It, Which Is All We Ask

We do not claim to sell our goods so much less than others, but we do say that we can and will sell as low as any House that pays full value for their goods.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,

dec 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

1 3-4 lb., 2 lb. and 2 1-4 lb.

Bagging.

New Arrow Ties,

August and September

DELIVERY AT LOWEST PRICES

Get our prices before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

Wholesale Grocers.

july 27 tf

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Stop What?

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To FACILITATE THE DELIVERY of Parcels (especially Prescriptions) we have inaugurated a "Bicycle Messenger Service," whereby goods desired in a hurry can be delivered without delay to any part of the city.

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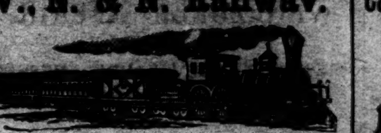
Nine Crops Virgin Turpentine Boxes.
Two Hundred and Twenty-five Dip Barrels.
Two Stills and Fixtures.
Three Double Wagons.
Eleven Mules and Two Horses.
From which I have made this year 800 barrels Spirits.

Located only fifteen miles from Brunswick, Ga., and sixty miles from Savannah. Both good Naval Store Markets, directly on the Southern Railroad. Address me.

DAVIS DUBBERLY,

nov 8 1m Pennick, Ga.

W., N. & N. Railway.



In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

Daily Except Sunday.

North Bound 8	Stations.	South Bound 7
P M	—Wilmington—	P M
2 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville..........Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville......Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

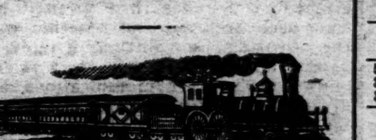
Connection with Steamers at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



Schedule in Effect Nov. 17, 1895.

Departure from Wilmington—Northbound.

DAILY 9.20 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.47 a m, Warsaw 11.01 a m, Goldsboro 11.56 a m, Wilson 12.40 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.36 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.26 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 6.58 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.37 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.28 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.48 p m, Columbia 10.10 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.18 p m, Savannah 1.19 a m, Jacksonville 7.55 a m, St. Augustine 10.15 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.00 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.52 a m, Tarboro 12.20 p m, Rocky Mount 1.05 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 10.00 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 a m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.10 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 p m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 8.02 a m, Magnolia 8.15 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11.50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.20 a m, Sanford 1.00 p m, Jacksonville 6.20 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7.00 a. m., arrive Parmele 8.40 a. m., Tarboro 10 a m returning leaves Tarboro 4 30 p m; Parmele 6.20 p. m. arrives Washington 7.45 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, at 4.50 p m; Sunday 3.00 p m; arrive Plymouth 9 00 p m, 5 25 p m. Returning, leave Plymouth daily except Sunday 6.00 a m, Sunday 9.30 a m; Arrive Tarboro 10 25 a m and 11 55 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 05 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C., 8 00 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 30 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.05 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Trains on South and North Carolina Railroad leave Elliott 11 20 a m and 7 15 p m. Lucknow 1 00 p m, and 8 15 p m; returning leave Lucknow 6 30 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Elliott 8 00 a m and 3 30 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 12 a m, Rowland 9 31 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6 02 p m, arrives Dillon 6.21 p m, Latta 6.34 p m, Pee Dee 6.57 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 7 05 p m, returning leave Clio 6 10 a m, arrive Latta 7 50 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Conway Railroad, leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.15 a m, 8.45 a m, *6.50 a m, 7 35 p m, arrive Darlington 8.55 a m, 9.20 a m, *7.20 a m, 8 p m, Hartsville *10 a m and 8.50 p m, Bennettsville 8 54 p m Gibson 9 20 p m, Cheraw, S. C., 11.15 a m, Wadesboro 1.10 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 3.00 p m, Cheraw 3.45 p m, Gibson 5 47 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, Hartsville 6.30 a m, †6 45 a m. Darlington 7.20 a m, †7 30 p m, 4.30 p m, 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 7.55 a m, †7.55 a m, 5 p m, 6 45 p m, †Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 5.50 p m, Manning 6.21 p m, arrive Lane's 7 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m. arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m. 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.02 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 31 a m, Fayetteville 10.55 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 25 a m, arrives Sumter †8 55 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leaves Pregnall †8 50 a m, arrives Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 25 p m, arrives Darlington †7 55 p m. †Daily except Sunday.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. nov 20 tf

TheTimes

(PHILADELPHIA) THIS MORNING?

THE TIMES—Is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

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Fire and Life.

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Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

South Bound Daily No. 1.	Main Line.	North Bound Daily No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ...Lve	7 25 a. m
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 25 "
1 08 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall. . Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

South Bound Daily No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	North Bound Daily No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 28 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv.... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 36 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

South Bound Daily except Sunday. No. 15. Mixed.	Factory and Madison Branches.	North Bound Daily except Sunday. No. 16. Mixed.
5 50 p m	Ar...... Ramseur. .Lv	8 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax..... Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

North Bound.	No. 16 Mixed. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale.............................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison................................	11 50 "

South Bound.	No. 15. Mixed. daily ex su
Leave Madison.................................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale.............................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro............................	2 25 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

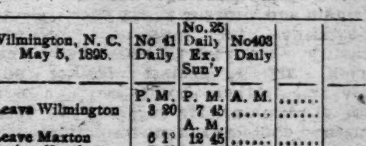
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE,

Carolina Central R. R.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

Wilmington, N. C. May 5, 1895.	No 41 Daily	No. 25 Daily Ex. Sun'y	No 403 Daily		
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	......	
Leave Wilmington	3 20	7 45	......	......	
		A. M.			
Leave Maxton	6 1°	12 45	......	......	
Arrive Hamlet	7 00	2 05	......	......	
Leave Hamlet	7 05	2 50	7 54	......	
Leave Wadesboro	7 55	4 40	8 08	......	
Arrive Monroe	8 55	5 50	8 49	......	
Leave Monroe	9 20	6 30	9 55	......	
Arrive Charlotte	10 10	7 45	10 48	......	
Leave Charlotte			10 48	......	
Leave Lincolnton			12 05	......	
			P. M.	......	
Leave Shelby			1 50	......	
Arr Rutherfordton			2 30	......	

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

	No. 38 Daily	No. 26 Daily Ex Sun'y	No 402 Daily		
	A. M.	P M.	P. M.		
Lve Rutherfordton	......	......	4 25		
Leave Shelby	......	......	5 58		
Leave Lincolnton	......	......	6 55		
Arrive Charlotte	......	......	8 20		
Leave Charlotte	5 20	8 50	8 20		
Arrive Monroe	6 00	10 45	9 0		
Leave Monroe	6 20	11 05	9 15		
Leave Wadesboro	7 18	12 43	9 54		
		A. M.			
Arrive Hamlet	8 08	2 05	10 34		
Leave Hamlet	8 45	2 30			
Leave Maxton	9 28	3 30			
	P. M.				
Arrive Wilmington	12 30	8 05			

Schedule Between Wilmington and Raleigh.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Raleigh	1.26 a m	11.35 a m
Leave Raleigh	5 26 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12 30 p m	8.05 a m

Schedule between Wilmington and Atlanta.

Leave Wilmington	3.20 p m	7.45 p m
Arrive Atlanta	5 20 a m	4 09 p m
Leave Atlanta	8.45 p m	1.00 p m
Arrive Wilmington	12.30 p m	8 05 a m

Sleepers on 25 and 26 between Wilmington and Charlotte.

Close connection at Athens by No. 25 for Macon, and close connection at Atlanta by Nos. 25 and 41 for Mobile, New Orleans, Nashville and all Southern, Western and Northwestern points.

Close connection by 38 and 41 for Augusta.

Nos. 403 and 402, "Atlanta Special," fast vestibule, daily for all points North, South and West.

Connections made at Lincolnton for Western N. C. points.

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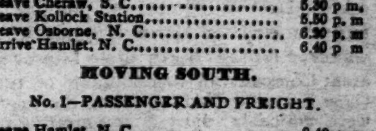
For information as to rates, schedules, &c, apply to THOS. D. MEARES, Agent S A L, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

E. St. JOHN, Vice-President.

JNO. H. WINDER, Gen'l Mgr. jan 20 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C....................	5.30 p m
Leave Kollock Station.................	5.50 p m
Leave Osborne, N. C...................	6.20 p m
Arrive Hamlet, N. C....................	6.40 p m

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C....................	8.40 a m
Arrive Osborne, N. C...................	9.00 a m
Leave Kollock Station.................	9.30 a m
Arrive Cheraw, S.C.....................	9.50 a m

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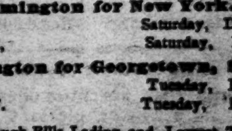

New York for Wilmington.

CROATAN, Saturday, Dec. 14
ONEIDA, Saturday, Dec. 21

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA, Saturday, Dec. 14
CROATAN, Saturday, Dec. 21

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA, Tuesday, Dec. 10
CROATAN, Tuesday, Dec. 17

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING DEC. 18, 1895

WASHINGTON NEWS.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE ON THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

It Is Commended Alike by Republican and Democratic Members of Congress.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The demonstration which followed the reading of President Cleveland's message to the Senate to day was strongly indicative of the general sentiment. Without any division on party lines, and with the Republicans even more pronounced in their expressions than the Democrats, the message met the heartiest approval—nearly all the Senators clapping their hands and giving other evidences of gratification; while the few spectators in the galleries—the doors of which had been opened only five minutes before—joined in the applause without any apprehension of being reproved by the presiding officer. The strongest expressions in the message were those that were most favored. Among these were the following sentences:

"The course to be pursued by this Government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt."

"The dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine, with sufficient certainty for its jurisdiction, what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana."

"It will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every measure in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation, we have determined of right belong to Venezuela." It was in connection with this last sentence that Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked, in an undertone, that there was no mistaking the meaning of that, and that Senator Frye of Maine, Republican, remarked "that is capital."

The trend of opinion as expressed by Senators and Representatives at the adjournment of the respective Houses was in line with the foregoing sketch of the scene in the Senate chamber.

Mr. Livingston of Georgia, who has been conspicuous in his championship of Venezuela, found much to commend in the President's message. He said:

"Mr. Cleveland's message is clear-cut American. He distinctly recognizes the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth, and as specially applicable in the dispute pending between Great Britain and Venezuela. He declares emphatically for resistance against British oppression, and, like the man he is, against further delay and further appeals on our part for arbitration. He suggests the very method contained in my resolutions now before Congress, for a commission to ascertain for ourselves the true boundary line, and then enforce the findings of that commission, even if war shall be the result. His message will find a warm response in the hearts of all Americans. He recognizes the terrible conflict that would follow if fight we must, between the two great English-speaking people, yet admits that there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals supine submissission and loss of national honor and self-respect."

SPOTS AND FUTURES

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced four to five points, then lost most of it, after which there was a rise of six to seven points, followed later by a reaction which left the net advance for the day one to two points, closing steady with sales of 155,800 bales.

To-day's features: Prices went up and some of the bears were rounded up. The Liverpool news was more bullish than expected in view of the decline here yesterday, and this of itself caused covering. Some of those who recently acted with the bears now profess to believe that the situation is so inherently bullish that they deem short sales unadvisable. After the opening advance there was some reaction, due to the recession in Liverpool. Then came an upward movement on the covering of shorts, Southern buying and some purchases for Liverpool account. Still later, prices again reacted, owing to Mr. Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question and anything like a war cloud is always regarded as a bear point on cotton. Yet both New York and Liverpool closed with a slight advance, for no immediate trouble is apprehended. In the meantime consumers are taking cotton quite freely and the crop reports indicate that the yield is very small. If anybody is nervous it is not the average bull. It is more likely the average bear who runs on the slightest alarm. The market is narrow, but the understanding is considered strong.

C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

All Cases Against Parties Who Endorsed For The North State Improvement Company Compromised.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WINSTON, N. C., December 17.—It was given out to-day that all of the cases against a number of prominent business men of North Carolina who endorsed for the North State Improvement Company, in the building of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad, were amicably adjusted at a meeting of the defendants and plaintiffs held in Greensboro last night. The cases will now be taken out of the courts. The details of the compromise are not revealed. Had the plaintiffs continued the prosecution they would have bankrupted all the men who endorsed for the Improvement Company. Among the number was Dr. W A Lash, late President of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 27½@28c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 70@1 75.

CHARLESTON, December 17.—Spirits turpentine was firm at 25c; receipts 84 casks. Rosin firm; good strained $1 20@1 30; receipts 547 barrels.

SAVANNAH, December 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25¾c; closed at 25¾c, with sales of 184 casks; receipts 560 casks. Rosin—pale dull; other grades firm, with quotations unchanged; sales 3,000 barrels.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative, Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effects of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

With Secretary Olney's Note and Lord Salsbury's Reply—A Vigorous Enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine—Declaration That the United States Should Forcibly Resist Any Encroachment by Great Britain Upon Venezuela's Territory.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The President sent to Congress to-day the Venezuelan correspondence, accompanied by the following significant message:

To the Congress:

In my annual message addressed to the Congress on the 3d inst., I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this Government to Her Britannic Majesty's Government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submitted. The answer of the British Government which was then awaited has since been received and together with the dispatch, in which is a reply, is hereto appended. Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British Prime Minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine, and claims that in the present instance new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States; that the reasons just fying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe, are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day" and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation; this is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the Governments of the old world and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their Government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may probably insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live" or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

If a European Power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring Republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why to that extent such European Power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations" and that "no statesman however eminent, and no nation however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before and which has not since been accepted by the government of any other country."

Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar if not exclusive relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim, it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as if it were specifically mentioned; and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law, the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced.

Of course this Government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The Prime Minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states "In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English Government of that date."

He further declares: "Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law."

Again he says: "They (Her Majesty's Government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European State would be highly inexpedient."

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our political conditions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly related to the pending controversy, and without any convictions as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this Government proposed to the Government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question to the end that a vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British Government upon grounds which, under the circumstances, seem to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great Powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by this Government in view of the present condition does not admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having now been finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements, and to deal with it accordingly.

Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundaries which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will, cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guinia. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judiciously, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts, in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist, by every means in its power, as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the legislation of governmental jurisdiction over any territory in which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking people of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a principle of safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 17, 1895.

OLNEY'S NOTE TO BAYARD.

Although the matter submitted to Congress in connection with the foregoing message, consists of three diplomatic notes only, they are very voluminous. Mr. Olney's note to Mr. Bayard concerning the threatening aspect of affairs between Great Britain and Venezuela is first in the correspondence. It is dated July 20th last, and deals with the boundary question "at great length." Beginning at the very inception of the dispute which has now assumed so serious an aspect, Mr. Olney carries his argument of the American claim for arbitration based on the Monroe doctrine down to the present time and gives emphasis to his statement by quoting the sentiments of President Monroe, in full, and notes that "its pronouncement by the Monroe Administration at that particular time was unquestionably due to the inspiration of Great Britain, who at once gave to it an open and unqualified adhesion which has never been withdrawn."

Mr. Olney gives in his note a firm endorsement to the principle enunciated by Monroe, and defines Great Britain's position in this frank and unambiguous manner: "She (Great Britain) says to Venezuela: 'You can get none of the debatable land by force, because you are not strong enough; you can get none by treaty, because I will not agree, and you can take your choice of getting a portion by arbitration, only if you first agree to abandon to me such portions as I may designate.'"

Continuing, Mr. Olney says it is not perceived how such an attitude can be defended nor how it is reconciliable with that love of justice and fair play so eminently characteristic of the English race, and holds that if such position be adhered to, it should be regarded, in substance, as an invasion and conquest of Venezuelan territory.

In conclusion, Mr. Olney says that in these circumstances the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. To ignore Great Britain's assertion of title and her refusal to have that title investigated and not to protest and give warning against the substantial appropriation by Great Britain of the territory for her own use, would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. He therefore instructed Mr. Bayard to lay the views given before Lord Salisbury, and said: "They (the views) call for a definite decision upon the point whether Great Britain will consent or will decline to submit the Venezuelan boundary question in its entirety to impartial arbitration."

Expressing the President's hope that the conclusion will be on the side of arbitration, Mr. Olney concludes with the pointed statement that if the President "is to be disappointed in that hope, however—a result not to be anticipated and in his judgment calculated to greatly embarrass the future relations between this country and Great Britain—it is his wish to be made acquainted with the fact at such early date as will enable him to lay the whole subject before Congress in his next annual message."

LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY

is addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, under date of November 26th last. This dealt only with the application of the Monroe doctrine in the case at issue, and was followed on the same day by another note discussing the boundary dispute *per se*. At the outset Lord Salisbury states that so far as he is aware the Monroe doctrine has never been before advanced on behalf of the United States in any written communication addressed to the Government of another nation. He gives what he believes is the British interpretation of the doctrine, and maintains that the dangers which were apprehended by President Monroe have no relation to the state of things in which we live at the present day, and adds with thinly covered irony, that "it is incredible that Mr. Olney should invoke in defence of the views on which he is now insisting an authority (Monroe) which enjoys so high a popularity with his own fellow-countrymen."

"The dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela," avers Lord Salisbury, "is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practicable concern."

Continuing, in short, pithy sentences he says it is difficult, indeed, to see how the question in controversy can materially affect any State or comunity outside those primarily interested; that the disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe; that it is not a question of the colonization by any European Power of any portion of America, nor of the imposition upon the communities of South America of any system of government devised in Europe. "It is," he says, "simply the determination of the frontier of a British possession which belonged to the throne of England long before the Republic of Venezuela came into existence."

As he proceeds in the discussion the language of Lord Salisbury becomes tart. He argues, in theory, that the Monroe doctrine is in itself sound but disclaims any intention of being understood as expressing any acceptance of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government. He quotes Mr. Olney as saying: "That distance and 3 000 miles of intervening ocean make any political union between a European and an American State unnatural and inexpedient, will hardly be denied," and adds that "the necessary meaning of these words is that the union between Great Britain and Canada, between Great Britain and Jamaica and Trinidad, between Great Britain and British Honduras or British Guiana, are 'inexpedient and unnatural.' President Monroe," says his Lordship, "disclaims any such inference from his doctrine, but in this, as in other respects, Mr. Olney develops it. He lays down," says Lord Salisbury, "that the inexpedient and unnatural character of the union between a European and an American State is so obvious that it will hardly be denied. Her Majesty's Government is prepared emphatically to deny it on behalf of both the British and American people who are subject to her crown. They maintain that the union between Great Britain and her territories in the western hemisphere is both natural and expedient. But they are not prepared to admit that the recognition of that expediency is clothed with the sanction which belongs to adoption of international law. They are not prepared to admit that the interest of the United States are necessarily concerned in every frontier dispute which may arise between any two of the States who possess dominion in the western hemisphere; and still less can they accept the doctrine that the United States are entitled to claim that the process of arbitration shall be applied to any demand for the surrender of territory which one of those States may make against another."

Lord Salisbury concludes with the statement that Her Majesty's Government has not surrendered the hope that the controversy between themselves and Venezuela will be adjusted by reasonable arrangement at an early date.

The second note of November 26th is wholly devoted to a discussion of the boundary dispute exclusive of its relations to the Monroe doctrine. This dispatch, however, sounds the keynote of Great Britain's position with reference to Mr. Olney's representations. Lord Salisbury states that Great Britain has repeatedly expressed its readiness to submit to arbitration the conflicting claims of Great Britain to territory of great mineral value, and follows this statement with these important words: "But they (the British Government) cannot consent to entertain or to submit to the arbitration of another Power or a foreign jurist, however eminent, claims based on extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British colony to a nation of different race and language, whose political system is subject to frequent disturbance and whose institutions as yet afford very inadequate protection to life and property. No issue of this description has ever been involved in the questions which Great Britain and the United States have consented to submit to arbitration, and Her Majesty's Government is convinced that in similar circumstances the Government of the United States would be equally firm in declining to entertain proposals of such a nature."

THE STOCK MARKET.

President Cleveland's Message on the Venezuelan Question Causes a Decline in Prices.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The tendency of prices at the Stock Exchange up to the receipt of the President's message on Venezuelan matters was upward for the railway list. After the publication of the President's message to the Congress on the Venezuelan question there was a marked change in sentiment and a rush to sell on the part of professional elements. Brokets conspicuous mainly for their connection with the acknowledged bear leaders were the most prominent sellers during the afternoon. The decline which followed was 4½ per cent. in Consolidated Gas, 3 in Erie Telephone, 2¾ in Manhattan and Chicago Gas 2½ in Sugar and 1½@2 in the remainder of the active list. When it was seen that the wheat and Government bonds were not influenced to any appreciable extent by the developments at Washington, the whole list improved ¼@1 per cent. Near the close, however, the selling was renewed in certain issues and the market left off weak.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat Closed Higher—Corn and Oats Lower—Pork Products Closed at a Decline.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO December 17.—May wheat opened 59⅝c, sold between 59¼c and 60¼c, closing at 60c—¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was ½c per bushel higher.

Corn—The predominant sentiment in to-day's market was weak, and although a feeble attempt at responding to the rally in wheat was made, it proved abortive, prices closing at a net loss from yesterday. May corn opened at 28¼c, declined to 28c closing at 28⅛c—⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady to ¼c higher.

Oats—May oats closed ⅛c lower than yesterday. Cash oats were steady, closing nominally easy with the futures.

A tendency on the part of product at the opening to do better came to naught within the first hour, owing to the action of the hog market, which, after beginning firm and higher, later weakened and declined. Yesterday's buyers were quite anxious to sell and from a hope of improvement the sentiment changed to that of dissatisfaction and disappointment. May pork closed 7½@10c lower than yesterday, May lard and ribs each 5c lower.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently enring constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR

Received With Applause Led by Republican Members in Both Bodies—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations—A Partisan Debate in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Mr. Call offered a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the subject of organized efforts of corporations to control the election of members of Congress and to influence legislation.

At 12.40 o'clock the Senate, on motion of Mr. Morgan, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 1 p. m. the doors were reopened and the Vice President laid before the Senate the President's message accompanying the Venezuelan correspondence, and the Secretary of the Senate proceeded to read it. The reading was listened to with an intense degree of interest and attention by every Senator. There were but few spectators in the gallery, and when the reading of the message was finished these spectators joined Senators in demonstrations of applause. The evidence of approval were equally strong and significant on both sides of the chamber—perhaps even more so on the Republican than on the Democratic side. Mr. Morgan, looking over to the Republican side, remarked that there was "no mistaking the meaning of that," and Mr. Frye gave an assenting nod with the remark, "that is capital."

Mr. Sherman moved that the message and documents be printed, and that order was made.

Mr. Lodge suggested that the correspondence should also be read, but yielded his own wish on the subject when the remark was made that the correspondence was too long to be read now.

Mr. Morgan, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, then moved that the message and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the motion was agreed to. On the further motion of Mr. Morgan, the Committee on Foreign Relations was authorized to sit during any recess of the Senate.

Then at 2 10 p. m., as ordinary legislative business was unsuited to the excited mental condition of the Senators, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, adjourned.

The motion of Senator Morgan to go into executive session, made as it was within a few moments after the receipt of the Venezuelan message, led to the unfounded belief that part of that message was intended for the ears of the treaty-making power of the Congress alone. The object of the session was to enable the Senate to extend for a period of one year the treaty between this country and Mexico, under which the boundary question is being settled. A large number of recess nominations were also favorably reported.

The Senate will hold an executive session to-morrow, so the men now holding recess appointments may secure their commissions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings of the House to-day were enlivened by a partisan debate, growing out of Mr. Cannon's amendment to the rules providing for the appointment of three committees on elections. In support of the amendment Mr. Cannon spoke of the great preponderance of contests from the South and quoted allegations that notwithstanding the repeal of the Federal election laws, fraud still existed in the elections in that part of the country.

Mr. Crisp led the opposition to the amendment, declaring that the effect of its adoption would be to work injustice to Democratic contestees; that there was nothing in the history of the Republican party to warrant the assumption that election contests would be decided by this House upon other than partisan grounds.

Propositions to amend the amendment were made but were all rejected, and after four hour's debate the proposition was agreed to.

Mr Cannon introduced the resolution discussed yesterday in the Speaker's room, amending the rules so as to provide for the appointment of three committees on elections, of nine members each, to be known as 1, 2 and 3 respectively, and increasing the membership of other committees. Certain changes in the rules made necessary by the increase in committees and membership since the Fifty-first Congress, were also proposed. All of the changes were agreed to by unanimous consent, except those relating to the committees on elections.

Mr. Crisp led the opposition to increase the number of committees on elections. He was made the target for a volley of questions by several Republican members respecting the action of the Democrats in the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. Boutelle caused general laughter by assuming a serious air and saying—"By the way, before the gentleman from Georgia proceeds, would he kindly yield to me for a few minutes for some reflections in regard to Hawaii?"

The ex Speaker did not comply with the request, but said there was a message from the President regarding the Venezuelan frontier question on the Speaker's desk, and yet this Republican House because of a partisan debate, projected by the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) could not take time to have it read.

Mr. Hulick asked was not the delay really due to the absence of the President duck shooting?

Without answering the question, Mr. Crisp said the message should be read, adding, "it is a frank manly defence of the Monroe doctrine." [Applause.]

Mr. Dalzell replied to Mr. Crisp and the debate was continued.

The original amendment to the rules offered by Mr. Cannon was adopted without a division.

The message on the Venezuelan boundary matter was then laid before the House and read by the clerk. When that portion disclosing that the United States must properly deal with the situation as it now exists was reached, there was a vigorous outburst of hand clapping on the floor, led by Republican members. This was repeated in an intensified form over the declaration that the United States would resist as an aggression upon its rights any appropriation by Great Britain of territory found by the proposed commission to belong to Venezuela, and again at at the close.

Speaker Reed announced that the message and documents would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Crisp endeavored to get recognition to offer a joint resolution appropriating $100.000 to pay the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the President to investigate and report what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana, but Mr. Dingley's motion to adjourn was put, and at 4 50 o'clock the House adjourned till to-morrow.

The will of Allen G. Thurman will be read in probate court on Thursday The estate is worth about $100.000 There are three children—Elizabeth T. McCormick, Mary T. Halliday and Allen W. Thurman.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

FITZ AND MAHER

Will Stick to Their Agreement to Fight February 14th.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Dec. 17.—D. A. Stuart returned this morning from Hoston. He says he is sure Fitz and Maher will stick to their agreement and fight on February 14th. At the last moment last night Fitzsimmons concluded to abandon his intention to train at Galveston. He will go at once to Paso Del Norte, Mexico, and go in training. Maher telegraphs that he will start in a few days for E. Paso and train near that city.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type on first or fourth pages, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Don't go to the high priced stores for your Christmas Candies. I will sell you fine fresh Candy at 20c pound. Also, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Cigars, Peanut Taffy 10 cents per pound, Chewing Gum Taffy, 15 cts per pound, &c., for the holidays. I guarantee all I sell. Best goods at lowest prices. Andrew Mavronich, Manufacturer, 705 North Fourth street. dec 7 1m 7su we

Chickens—Two hundred just received. A lot of nice Pork Hogs at 5 cents per pound delivered anywhere in the city. Also a few dressed Geese, live Turkeys, Eggs, etc., at lowest prices. Neill McKinnon, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 3 South Water street. c21

"Welcome Week" will not come this year, but our extra fine Bananas in abundance, and a full line of fine large red Apples from the West, also, 150 crates of selected N. C. Mountain Apples, mixed Nuts, Raisins, Dates, &c., are already here for our Christmas trade. A. B. Winstead & Co., Wholesale Fruit and Produce Commission Merchants. dec 18 D&W tf

Hello, Sports! Where are you? I am at corner Seventeenth and Market streets, where I can serve you a nice Oyster Roast with all refreshments. Call and see me. J. B Turner. dec 13 1w

Christmas Groceries—Just received one of the best assortments of Christmas and Holiday Groceries in the city, which I can sell at Low Prices. Courteous clerks and drivers will wait on you at any hour in the day. Give me a call, and satisfaction is guaranteed. Chas D Jacobs, North Front street, near Mulberry. dec 10 tf

Christmas Photographs—Everybody please come and see my new display of Photographs. They are up to date in every respect. New scenery arrived. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street dec 8 tf

The public is invited to inspect the windows of Mr. A P. Levy, proprietor of the French Cafe, as he has prepared a Thanksgiving Novelty and Treat. All customers are invited to call in and see his display, at 1.5 Princess street, Wilmington, N C, nov 28 tf

Telephone 161. For best quality of Wood and Coal delivered any where in the city call up Telephone 161. John H Whiteman & Son. nov 7 1m

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

For the Holidays.

180 pair Ladies' Pat. Leather Tip Button Boots, C. D. and E. Last, at $1.25, worth $1.75.

60 pair Gents' Tan Slippers $1.00

120 pair Gents' Tan Toilet Slippers at $1.30, worth $1.75.

72 pair Patent Leather Oxfords at $1.00.

60 pair Ladies' Velvet Slippers at $1.25.

Also Ladies' Fur Top Nullifiers at $1.50, at

Geo. R. French & Sons.
dec 18 tf

GREAT CLEARING SALE

OUR ENTIRE STOCK,

Comprising a Fine Line of

Millinery

—AND—

Fancy Goods,

Dry Goods

—AND—

Notions.

CLOAKS,

Capes, Toys and Holiday

Novelties Must Be Sold.

Our reason being that we intend to continue in

Millinery Exclusively.

so shall give our patrons a chance to buy new and desirable goods at COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Don't miss this chance as goods were never before sold at such prices.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

118 Market St.,

dec 18 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THREE WEEKS

LEFT FOR BRISK BUSINESS.

We have to crowd on steam during these three weeks; trade must move at a livelier pace. Goods must go and dollars must come even if prices are clipped to a point where profit vanishes. The Cloaks, the Dress Goods, the Silks, the Underwear, all share in the liberal reduction made to win you to the store now.

KATZ & POLVOGT,

Cash House.

No. 9 North Front St.

Very Interesting News From the Cloak Room.

You have seen and admired the season's Jaunty Coats, in the tempting rough and smooth fabrics. Perhaps you have thought that it takes a goodly amount of cash to own one of those fetching garments. Wrong! Several hundred garments in just the cut and cloth that are most fashionable are here for you to choose from, at $10, $12, $15, $18 and $20. Also higher-priced ones if you are ready to pay more.

Dress Goods and Silks.

The general theory is that December is a slow month for Dress Goods and Silks on account of the attention Christmas purchasing is given by the public to fancy articles. We find that this is a fallacy. Our December business in DRESS GOODS and SILKS is larger than any other month. Why?

FIRST—

Because the public are learning to spend their money for sensible presents.

SECOND—

From the fact of the great reductions made during this month, $20,000 in Dress Goods alone having suffered a cut of $5,000 commencing this week. The displays embrace all the new conceits of fashion.

Carpets, Rugs, Shades

—AND—

Lace Curtains.

The most complete line the State.

100 Kotio Rugs worth $1, for 49c.

75 Smyrna Rugs worth 90c, for 59c.

100 Moquette $1.50 Rugs for 98c.

Attention paid to special Shade Measurement, and careful Carpet Fitting. All work guaranteed.

Katz & Polvogt,

No 9 North Front St.,

dec 15 tf

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton,
E. F. McRae, Raemont,
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 6 1m

No Grass Grows Under OUR FEET.

It Don't

Take long to tell the story why so many hundreds buy that never before bought Suits from us.

We've Revolutionized Prices.

IT was the most courageous stroke of the age; cutting prices in half. One half for the buyer, the other for ourselves, and what is more surprising, the revolution goes on. Actually, to day we're

Selling Suits for $5 & $6

that others are getting $10 and $12. Same story in our best Suits.

Look in our Window and see our new designs in

Percale Shirts.

De Joinville and Four-in-Hand Ties,

GLOVES,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

Collars, Cuffs, &c.

A. DAVID & CO.,

FRONT AND PRINCESS ST.
dec 8

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

NEW HATS AND FURNISHINGS.

It would be pure folly and a waste of money to pay the exorbitant prices that you are called upon to put up for a hat, simply because you buy from an exclusive hatter. We show an immense assortment of all the newest shapes and shades in Derbys and Alpines, at prices that are right and which are from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. below others.

DRESS SHIRTS,
PERCALE SHIRTS,
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
NOBBY NECKWEAR,
DRESS GLOVES,
SIGHTLY HOSIERY.

Your money back if you want it.

S. H. Fishblate,

KING CLOTHIER.

oct 13 tf

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT Co.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Assortment and Quality Unsurpassed.

Prices Based on Small Profits,

PROMPT DELIVERY OF GOODS.

THE JNO. L. BOATWRIGHT CO.,

15 and 17 South Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

Telephone 14. oct 6 tf

Cash Paid

—FOR—

Beeswax.

If you have some to sell, ship it to us, and we will allow you

28 Cents Per Pound

For it in Boston, and no charge for commission or carting. References all through the South if required.

W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO.,

Boston, Mass.

ov 15 1m Office and Warehouse 36 Central Wharf

EGGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED CAN FURNISH YOU with Thoroughbred Brown Leghorn Chicken Eggs at $3.00 per setting of 15 eggs. A. PRAMPERT,

dec 1 tf No. 11 South Front street.